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*Issued By*

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MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH

*President General of the  
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*

# The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

New Year Greetings to All—

*"Every day is the world made new."*

**H**OW wonderful it always is to open a new book or a new page in a diary, or to begin a new period in one's life, and to have an opportunity to begin a new day. What can we do to make it worth while?

The New Year resolutions this year will mean much to us all—for instance one friend said to me, "I can't do very much to help win this war but I have made up my mind to never complain about anything for the duration." That is one way to encourage those whose problems and burdens are growing heavier with each day. Husbands and fathers need the uplift which a cheerful word or smile can give. That is a woman's privilege and pleasure. All war service is not given at the front. We may very well pay tribute to the unknown and unsung women who keep the home fires burning, and give courage and comfort to youth and age alike.

We have had requests from anxious mothers whose daughters are serving with the WAACS and WAVES to arrange for their leisure hours. There still has been very little done to provide companionship and care for these precious young girls.

We have such a welcome, also a rest nook in our War Service Room at our D.A.R. Headquarters. It is hoped that chapters will be notified by parents of these young people who are now living in and near Washington, so that the girls may be entertained and invited to D.A.R. chapters and homes, as has been the custom with their men relations in this and other cities.

The chapter meetings throughout the society have been filled with good will and the spirit of Christmas. The responses made to Lincoln Memorial University and to Hillside School where serious fires have been suffered, prove that D.A.R. members have a place in their budget for aid to one more worthy cause, no matter when the need arises.

We are thankful to report that contributions for the expansion of blood plasma units are coming into the Treasurer's office daily, and at the present writing over Twenty Thousand Dollars has been expended for this project. Since Congress we have 6 mobile units in Hartford, Con-

necticut, Harrisburg, Pa., Minneapolis, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, District of Columbia and Kansas City, Mo., with many others in prospect. The need for this modern miracle in healing will always be in demand. We hope that even after the war has ended we may keep this fact in mind, and continue to give our blood and our money for this boon to humanity through our Red Cross Committee.

A very happy project was given for our consideration only last week. This friend spoke of the large number of our members who find themselves in modest circumstances and unable to find accommodations to fit their incomes. She proposes to have patriotic clubs established in different cities where D.A.R. members will be admitted at reasonable rates and be free to enjoy the privileges of meeting other patriotic members. Her assurance is that if thirty members can be found to form such a club that it could be self supporting.

We are thankful that America has such resources to give to the cause for which our lives are pledged, and we must devote our present and future efforts to preservation of the freedom given to us by our forbears. They endured perils and hardships with courage and determination to live a new life in a land developed by their efforts. They were young and vigorous and God-fearing.

In this year 1943 which has just begun, may God give us courage, wisdom and the spirit of kindness and good will. We shall need these qualities when this war is over even more than in the past. Let us pray that a new world may be born out of the heartaches and sacrifices of our people—a world where understanding and respect for the rights of others will prevail, and where a free country will mean what our Revolutionary ancestors intended it to be—a land where each may work and worship as his conscience dictates.

In this New Year of countless opportunities for service, may God protect and bless our loved ones and our Society, is the loving prayer of

*Faithfully*  
*Helen R. Buck*

# Betsy Ross, Maker of the Flag

BY PATTIE ELLICOTT

AMONG the anniversaries we celebrate in January none is fraught with more sentiment and human interest than that of the birthday of Betsy Ross whose fragile fingers fashioned the first American Flag and who, if she were alive today, would have been 191 years old on New Year's Day of this year.

The story of Betsy Ross's early years is somewhat obscure. It is known she was a Quaker maiden who married John Ross, son of the minister of old Christ Church, Philadelphia, and therefore had to leave the Friends' Church.

Legends tell of the pretty young Quaker wife who entered the door of the great church so proudly with her young husband and sat beneath her father-in-law's pulpit to hear stirring sermons of hope for the future of the new nation and the love of liberty that stirred in the souls of women as well as men in those days.

The story goes that she helped her husband in his upholstery and flag maker's shop giving the fine needlework touch to his wares. That she sang all day and was happy in spite of the fact that marrying out of the sect was frowned upon by all her relatives. That this young husband was a real patriot is apparent that while young Betsy worked in the shop he was on patriotic duty on the wharf watching over stores that were to be sent to the Continental Army. There was an explosion and young John was wounded and died soon afterwards.

In the shop Betsy had not only been able to practice her already finished art of making fine stitches but she had learned much of heraldry and artistic design from her husband. It was an integral part of the necessary knowledge of those engaged in the business of flag making in that day as in this.

The pretty young widow felt the shop was more than she could manage by herself so she moved into the house next door and established the shop in her front parlor.

Soon a path was beaten to her door for she was adept in creating accessories necessary for the proper dress of gentlemen of

that day in and out of the army, fine hand made ruffles and stocks. Washington, who was meticulous in his raiment, might well have been a customer when he was not where Martha Washington could exercise her needlewoman's skill for him. Not only did the gentlemen of those days have to consider the state of their stocks and ruffles, but, according to sartorial authorities, the button holes and buttons of the coats of that day were constantly in need of repair.

Anyway when Washington and his advisors wished to have a Flag for the new nation, different from the Grand Union Flag which contained the King's colors in the Canton, they went to the home of Mistress Ross, the fine needlewoman.

According to the story Washington accompanied by her husband's uncle, General George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Robert Morris, whose patriotic contributions to the raising of money for the Revolution have made pages in history.

Mistress Ross, as we all like to think of her, in her full skirt and smartly hand wrought white cap and apron, was as enthusiastic as the great General Washington at the thought of a Flag that belonged entirely to the country.

Robert Morris and General Ross pointed out that Mistress Ross was versed in the art of making fine neckwear and therefore able to make the fine stitches in a flag.

The story goes that General Washington had drawn a rough outline of a flag on a small piece of paper. It had thirteen stripes, much as the Grand Union Flag had, but a circle of white stars on a blue field took the place of the King's colors.

Betsy was excited at the task that had been entrusted to her but with the teaching of her young husband in mind she pointed out that in heraldry there are no six pointed stars such as Washington had drawn.

She had learned the trick of folding a paper and with a single clip of the scissors cut a perfect five pointed star. She demonstrated this procedure to Washington, it is claimed, and at once he and his companions agreed that the suggestions of Mistress Betsy were very suitable.



The story of how Betsy Ross assembled the materials and the proper colors for her task would make an interesting saga of the Flag but nothing seems to be recorded on these details.

It is safe to suppose, however, that the shop of her husband and her own needlework shop had supplies of necessary goods.

Perhaps she had to use the alchemy of that day of coloring cloth by berries and roots to get the desired colors. Anyway, she did garner the materials and did create a red, white and blue starry banner which has been the inspiration of men, women and children of this nation from that day to this.

There is something soul stirring in the thought that our very first flag was hand wrought, that a gentle lady sat thinking of her days of happiness and wifehood and of the future of the nation her husband so loved as she carefully stitched the thirteen stripes together and sewed the circle of white stars on the field of blue.

We are told that Washington watched the creation of this Flag with deep interest, and that he expressed great pleasure and sincere gratitude to Mistress Betsy for her industry, care and real patriotism in creating the flag when she presented it to him for approval.

There were lusty shouts in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia when the "Stars and Stripes" were unfurled so that the members could see it. On June 14, 1777, Congress voted to have the "Stars and Stripes" for the banner of the United States.

So deep was the interest among those who knew what was being created in Betsy Ross's little house that William Barrett, an artist of some note of that day put aside his portraits and landscapes to make a colored sketch of the flag nicely colored for her to use as a guide.

Betsy Ross married twice after she made the flag and liked to tell her children and grandchildren how she complied to the request of Washington. She used to show them how she folded the paper and cut the five pointed stars. She died in Philadelphia on January 30th, 1836.

One of the most outstanding authorities for the story of Betsy Ross and the Flag and how she made it is in a paper read by her grandson William J. Canby before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1870. It has also been verified by other descendants who remembered the story as told to them in their childhood.

So far as known no documentary evidence has been unearthed in support of this story. But those of us who like to envision the golden threads that run through the tapestry of our history as passed on by stories our parents and grandparents heard from their grandparents told in the fervor of patriotic sincerity, need no documentary proofs. To the scoffers, who are always with us, it might be pointed out that no documentary evidence has been unearthed nor any story told that gives this great honor of being the maker of the first flag to any one *but* Betsy Ross.

## Service and Defense

THE funds for the Blood Plasma Project have been coming in steadily since the end of the summer vacation period. Total to date is \$38,030.15.

Six mobile units at \$2,350.00 have been purchased and are now in operation under the direction of the American National Red Cross, which organization has been designated by the Government as their sole agent in connection with the collection of blood to be converted into plasma for the armed forces.

These mobile units are located in Hartford, Conn.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; and the District of Columbia. In addition

to the six mobile units already taken, two permanent blood donor centers have been established, one at Hartford and the other at Harrisburg.

As the money comes in other mobile units will be purchased, as all available are being reserved for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The National Society cannot choose the location of a center or a mobile unit. This depends entirely upon the accessibility to an accredited processing laboratory which has been designated by the U. S. Government to handle the plasma process for the armed forces.

The National Society hopes for a fund

in excess of a dollar per member, so please keep these life saving dollars rolling in to the Treasurer General's office.

ILEEN B. CAMPBELL

(Mrs. Samuel James Campbell),

*Treasurer General,  
N. S. D. A. R.*

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution has every reason to be proud of the young men, formerly members of that Society, who are now serving in the Armed Forces of their Country. Many of the boys are now in Australia, some in the Solomon Islands, while others are engaged in the active work in the home waters, and of Army Posts in Ireland and Alaska. All are acquitting themselves in a manner which is bringing to them commendation for outstanding conduct in action.

We bring to you today a picture of two young men, who you can see are lunching together in a New York restaurant, and from the happy expression on their faces, we judge they are thoroughly enjoying themselves.

At the right is Ensign James E. King, and at the left his twin brother, Philip T. King, U. S. Naval Reserve. These brothers, born in Richmond, Virginia, and whose lives have been spent in close comradeship, have continued so even during their period of intensive training, for both trained at the same naval station. James received his commission at the "Prairie State Naval Training School (V-7)," in New York City, last January. Immediately upon receiving his commission he entered the "Armed Guard Service" as a Naval Officer, aboard an armed merchant ship, and has seen continuous service ever since.

His brother Philip received his commission from the same training school, in October of the same year, proceeding to sea duty on one of the destroyers. Both are now at sea. Early in October Ensign James E. King was listed by the Navy as one of the nine (9) Officers cited "for their leadership of gun crews on merchant vessels attacked by enemy planes and submarines." Ensign King received praise "for his courage, endurance and devotion to duty."

This 26-year-old Richmonder, as well as his brother, are graduates of the University of Richmond, Virginia, class of 1939, where



ENSIGN PHILIP T. KING, ENSIGN JAMES E. KING, U. S. N.

they received their A.B. degrees. The two brothers were graduate students at Johns Hopkins University when they left to enlist in the Naval Reserve at the outbreak of the war. James was studying for his Doctor's degree in History, and Philip for a Doctor's degree in Economics. When this conflict is over, both boys expect to return to Johns Hopkins and complete their courses.

These two splendid young men left behind them, upon entering the service, their mother, Mrs. James E. King, Regent, William Byrd Chapter, D. A. R., of Richmond, Virginia, whose love and devotion is following with pride the career of her two sons. That they may return safely to her is the prayer of their many friends, of whom the writer is one, and the earnest hope of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, to which organization they belonged for so many years.

While stationed in New York Ensign James King and his brother Ensign Philip King were frequent guests in the hospitable home of our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch.

Massachusetts to date has purchased over one-half million dollars' worth of bonds. Two Chapters report the purchase of war bonds and stamps by members and their families. The Eunice Day Chapter has to its credit purchases amounting to \$37,750 and Submit Clark Chapter reports purchases of \$17,773.

Members of the Johnstown Chapter of New Jersey purchased \$4,189 worth of war bonds and stamps.

The State Chairman of National Defense for Ohio writes that fourteen Chapters have reported purchases of war bonds and stamps, totaling \$225,477 for Ohio.

The National Defense Chairman of the Sarah Copus Chapter of Ohio writes: "Members of Sarah Copus Chapter are enthusiastically entering into the promotion of the sale of war stamps, which our Government has asked us to buy and then turn into war bonds. We are making and sponsoring the sale of War Corsages and Boutonnieres. Already more than two hundred corsages have been made and sold, and the boutonnieres are next. We have made and fitted ten Buddy Bags with \$2.80 worth of supplies in each. A source of income for our Chapter comes from the sale of Dromedary Ginger Bread Mix, which is the recipe of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington."

The Janet Montgomery Chapter is the first Maryland Chapter to have made its 100% contribution to the D. A. R. War Fund for the saving of life through promotion of the blood plasma program and the purchase of medical and surgical instruments and equipment. This Chapter also reports as of November 1 the purchase of \$10,000 worth of bonds already reported by one-third of the membership.

The Cimarron Chapter of Oklahoma has raised its quota for the D. A. R. War Fund.

The Jonathan Dayton Chapter of Dayton, Ohio, has conducted a War Stamps and Bond Booth of its own ever since the United States entered the war. On December 10, their first anniversary, they expect to celebrate with a one-half million dollar sales record. The booth is manned morning, afternoon, and evening by two Chapter members and some substitutes, twenty-six regular workers each week.

Commonwealth Chapter of Virginia reports that investments in war bonds and stamps of seven of its members has amounted to \$55,300. It has sent in \$75 for the D. A. R. War Fund, and has completed and filled nine Buddy Bags.

From the Waw-Wil-A-Way Chapter, Ohio, comes the report that its members are contributing one hundred per cent to the National Blood Plasma Program, while another Ohio Chapter, Lima, is specializing in sending personal letters to the boys overseas. The Chairman of National Defense of the Lima Chapter has a minimum of 1,500 hours service in the American Women's Voluntary Services. Under her direction the Chapter is making and filling Buddy Bags, contributing money for the

War Fund, and reporting Bonds and Stamps purchased.

The State Chairman of Wisconsin states that Wisconsin has purchased two \$1,000 bonds with money raised for the "Surgeon's Quarters Fund," since priorities have stopped work on that project for the present. Kenosha Chapter sells bonds and stamps in the Stamp Booth, and has collected \$51 toward the D. A. R. War Fund.

The James Rex Whitney Chapter of Mississippi writes that the Chapter is participating 100% in the purchase of war bonds; one member is Red Cross Chairman of Production; and the Chapter continues its regular presentation of Good Citizenship medals. Tioga Point Chapter of Pennsylvania has three members with over 600 hours of war service, and has one outstanding member, Dr. Elsie Murray, who for the past three years has been working without remuneration on the standardizing of color vision tests to replace those of German and Japanese origin long in use in our navy, army and aviation service. Part of this work bears directly on distinguishing the best types of eyes for daylight and night work in the spotting of planes and periscopes.

The Massachusetts D. A. R. presented a beautiful set of state and national silk flags to the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps at special ceremonies held in Lowell, Massachusetts.

One member of the General Francis Chapter of Indiana has been doing a good work in sending each outgoing group of men away from her town a gift package. In all, she has said goodbye to 685 men from Grant County.

#### **Louisa St. Clair Chapter Helps Blood Bank**

**F**INDING that, in Detroit, the Blood Bank had no way for the doctors and nurses to get to and from the factories and places to which the Blood Bank went to secure the blood—Louisa St. Clair Chapter decided to try to raise the money to buy a station wagon.

It had a Telephone Bridge in the various homes of members on the same evening with a twenty-five dollar War Bond for a general prize. Parties phoned in to a central place their highest score. That was the way of tying it all up to one evening.

We raised \$1,369.97, then begun to look around for a new station wagon. Could get a used one, but felt we wanted the new one.

Through Mr. Berry, who is President of Detroit Chamber of Commerce, guidance was gained. It took courage to contact the higher officials of all the motor companies in Detroit. You know how scarce the new station wagons are. The Chapter has one, a lovely Colonial Blue, all new tires and no mileage on them. The Red Cross has made the application, since we have no priority.

Mrs. Roy E. DeHart was chairman of the project. She is our second Vice Regent.

CHRISTMAS came to the District of Columbia Daughters earlier than usual when the National Defense committee turned its December 4th meeting into a festive Christmas party, totally unlike anything ever before held in the District. The beautiful library of the Chapter House was jammed to capacity, for everyone wanted to take part in the Buddy Bag party. The Daughters came, like veritable Santa Clauses, with their arms laden with gaily decorated Christmas packages, until they were piled so high in every direction that it seemed utterly impossible to squeeze another one into the large room. Then, like the audience, they overflowed into the halls and the down stairs lounge. It was a thrilling and inspiring sight, yet, in the midst of the gaiety, there were tears in many eyes, for there was scarcely a Daughter present who did not have a loved one in uniform. There were nearly 1,200 packages for Chaplain Earl E. Wolf to give his "boys", the men guarding Washington, whose Christmas the Daughters endeavored to make happy. The most impressive moment came when, at twelve o'clock, the Chaplain offered a fervent and deeply appealing prayer for the members of our own families who are serving in the armed forces. Then Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, State chairman, introduced the vice chairman in charge of the Buddy Bag Project, Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock, who presented them for the D. A. R., Mrs. David L. Wells, who presented the bags filled by the Juniors, and Miss Frances Sherman, who presented

the gifts from the C. A. R. By that time, the Chaplain was looking anxiously at his two youthful sergeants, detailed to carry the ever-increasing pile of gifts to the large army truck, and who were now practically snowed under. But, with real inspiration he said, "I've heard about the D. A. R. and I've read about the D. A. R., but I have never seen them in action before. If you continue to 'praise the Lord' this way, I will promise we will continue to 'pass the ammunition'. Don't you think it would be a grand idea if, at the close of this meeting, every lady filled her arms with packages and carried them down to the truck?" It was a suggestion with the real Christmas spirit, and everyone joyously helped the sergeants. So many were the packages that it was necessary for the big truck to make a return trip for another capacity load.

But the Buddy Bags were not the entire program, for the Daughters were bent on doing things in a big way for Christmas. Mrs. George C. Ober, Jr., the vice chairman in charge of the Blood Plasma Fund, announced 14 Chapters were 100%, with over \$1,500 already in hand toward the purchase of a Mobile Blood Donor Unit, our gift to the District Red Cross Chapter. Mrs. Raymond Ewell, from the Speakers' Bureau of the Treasury Department, told us how unremitting and ever-increasing must be our purchase of War Bonds, and at the conclusion of her address, Mrs. George B. Hartman, vice chairman in charge of War Bonds, handed her 23 Treasury Certificates of Merit for Chapters in which 100% of the membership have purchased bonds, and 18 gold Treasury seals for Chapters owning bonds, for presentation. For this part of the program, Mrs. Hartman had decorated the library with a splendid collection of War Bond posters. The District Daughters and the National Defense committee have every reason to be proud of their Christmas party, for never before has such a thrilling and impressive affair been staged, the kind of a Christmas party that will live in the hearts and minds of everyone present.

RUTH BOWIE HOUGHTON  
(Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton),  
State Chairman  
National Defense Committee,  
D. C. D. A. R.

## Two D.A.R. Juniors Do Red Cross Emergency

**H**ILLSIDE SCHOOL dormitory and school room were destroyed by fire on Thursday, November 19th. The electric clock stopped at 1:15 in the morning. Smoke woke Donald McKay, who roused the 24 boys (from 10-14 years of age) sleeping in the dormitory over the school room, and in orderly fashion they made their way out and down the fire escape, clad only in their pajamas. As they reached the road, they turned to look back and saw the roof cave in. They were not able to save anything and as their winter clothes had been given out that day, the loss was quite heavy.

Mrs. Frank B. Cummings and her daughter Grace, of Newton, Massachusetts, upon learning about the disaster, began to telephone their friends in an effort to get bedding and clothing for the youngsters. Word spread throughout the community, and by Sunday we had quite an accumulation of needed articles.

When the Newton Red Cross heard of the effort, Mr. Charles R. Cabot, the Chairman, insisted that we take the Chapter ambulance to transport the material because, as he felt

it was for both disaster and relief, it came well within Red Cross service.

Sunday afternoon Olive Webster and Grace Cummings took a bed and mattress, linens, blankets and clothing in the ambulance to Hillside School in Marlboro, Massachusetts. As everything in the school room was lost we have collected school books from Belmont and Brookline, and Newton is sending out desks and chairs.

One of the little boys (about 8) said the night after the fire, "I guess God thought it was alright for the building to burn, for he saved all the boys." May we have an equal amount of faith and trust.

Newton Red Cross Motor Corps were called out to help at the Cocoonut Grove fire, some of our girls were on duty that night, doing their bit.

Many are giving their blood at the Red Cross Blood Donor Center.

Motor Corps routine is sometimes interrupted by emergency calls, such as getting a patient to the hospital before the baby is born.

OLIVE WEBSTER,  
*Chairman, Jr. D. A. R. Motor Service.*



RED CROSS HELPS HILLSIDE SCHOOL



## Hints for War Service

**F**AMILIES are very welcome visitors at Army camps; but before you set out make sure you know the name, rank, unit, exact address and, if possible, the military number of your serviceman. Advise him by registered mail that you're coming and *wait* for his answer. Arrange for a meeting place and for rooms *before* you start. In most places these reservations must be made many days in advance, and if possible the soldier will try to put you up at a hostess house. Leave the baby home. Have enough money to allow for several delays. Ask your local USO Travelers Aid to help you with your plans. And once everything's set, have a good time. That way, you can.

The Army-operated service-club cafeterias have finally come clean with their ten best sellers. In the usual order, soldiers like malted milks, banana splits, T-bone steaks, New York cut steaks, rib steaks, pie à la mode, fruit juices (orange, tomato, grape), milk shakes, sundaes and ham sandwiches.

—*Ladies Home Journal*

Every homemaker now has the job of seeing to it that the most effective use is made of the Nation's total wartime food supply. Food is a weapon and our farmers are producing more than ever before. But farmers cannot produce in exact amounts—nor are all foods suitable for war purposes. Thus, from time to time, some foods are more abundant than others. Those foods in most abundant supply are designated by the Agricultural Marketing Administration as Victory Food Specials. Merchants are cooperating with the AMA by featuring Victory Food Specials. When the homemaker buys Victory Food Specials, she spreads her buying power in a way that serves the Nation and her family. And this conserves other food and prevents possible waste, thus assuring full use of all that is produced. Yes, every homemaker

is a sergeant in the all-important food management army.

Four New Year's resolutions for the American homemaker:

Resolved: To learn enough about food values, so I can keep my family's meals up to the best possible standard in spite of wartime shortages.

Resolved: To waste no food.

Resolved: To overcome prejudices and superstitions about foods in order to take advantage of all foods on the market.

Resolved: To grow and raise as much of my family's food as possible, if I have the land and the "know-how."

### OATMEAL BREAD

is delicious with all meals—try it

1 cup milk or water      2½ cups wheat flour  
1 teaspoon salt      ⅓ yeast cake  
1 cup rolled oats

Scald the liquid, add salt and pour over the oats, cool half an hour, add the yeast mixed with ¼ cup lukewarm water, and the flour. Knead and let rise until double the size. Knead again and let rise in the pan until the size is doubled. Bake in a moderate oven for 50 minutes. Makes one loaf weighing 1¼ pounds.

### Redbird

BY MARY J. BASSETT

*Redbird on a dogwood tree  
Pour out your soul in melody!  
Let me hear each thrilling note  
As it leaves your quiv'ring throat,  
Make me feel that every vein  
Pulses with your spring refrain,  
Melt my heart with warmth anew,  
Gladden me the whole day through.  
If I find my task too long  
Cheer me with your joyous song.  
Redbird on a dogwood tree  
Let me share your ecstasy!*



# Department of the Treasurer General

## D. A. R. Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 1, 1942		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	43	1,635	12	1,647
ALASKA.....	1	26	1	27
ARIZONA.....	8	361	4	365
ARKANSAS.....	27	984	7	991
CALIFORNIA.....	96	4,754	135	4,889
CANAL ZONE.....	1	46		46
COLORADO.....	36	2,096	16	2,112
CONNECTICUT.....	57	5,104	28	5,132
DELAWARE.....	6	313	3	316
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,574	83	3,657
FLORIDA.....	36	2,076	40	2,116
GEORGIA.....	84	4,332	16	4,348
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	184	3	187
IDAHO.....	10	413	3	416
ILLINOIS.....	111	7,453	92	7,545
INDIANA.....	92	5,188	14	5,202
IOWA.....	98	4,049	27	4,076
KANSAS.....	57	2,507	12	2,519
KENTUCKY.....	56	2,738	17	2,755
LOUISIANA.....	28	1,110	7	1,117
MAINE.....	37	1,923	4	1,927
MARYLAND.....	31	1,525	43	1,568
MASSACHUSETTS.....	104	5,910	55	5,965
MICHIGAN.....	64	4,312	33	4,345
MINNESOTA.....	51	2,063	13	2,076
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	1,548	11	1,559
MISSOURI.....	85	4,203	32	4,235
MONTANA.....	12	516	5	521
NEBRASKA.....	47	1,862	10	1,872
NEVADA.....	1	76	4	80
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,037	8	2,045
NEW JERSEY.....	82	5,001	61	5,062
NEW MEXICO.....	8	384	1	385
NEW YORK.....	179	14,006	291	14,297
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69	2,759	30	2,789
NORTH DAKOTA.....	11	289	5	294
OHIO.....	123	7,495	73	7,568
OKLAHOMA.....	30	1,360	14	1,374
OREGON.....	30	1,118	6	1,124
PENNSYLVANIA.....	130	11,486	83	11,569
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	41	1	42
PUERTO RICO.....	1	30	0	30
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,194	14	1,208
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	57	2,075	22	2,097
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	420	1	421
TENNESSEE.....	69	2,796	14	2,810
TEXAS.....	74	4,203	42	4,245
UTAH.....	3	204	1	205
VERMONT.....	32	1,535	2	1,537
VIRGINIA.....	82	3,991	43	4,034
WASHINGTON.....	37	1,709	14	1,723
WEST VIRGINIA.....	41	2,620	17	2,637
WISCONSIN.....	44	1,987	13	2,000
WYOMING.....	10	358	1	362
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	38	1	39
CUBA.....	1	62		62
ENGLAND.....	1	51	3	54
FRANCE.....	2	81	3	84
GERMANY.....	1	15	1	16
ITALY.....	1	29	2	31
AT LARGE.....			11	11
TOTALS.....	2,569	142,287	1,511	143,798

# Lifting the Curtain of Time

BY GRACE BILLHEIMER THOMAS

THE New Mexico Historical society has in its archives in Santa Fe, a priceless document containing the names of nineteen Franciscan Friars who were killed in New Mexico by Pueblo Indians at the time of the revolution in the year 1680. While the document states that twenty-one Friars were killed, there are only nineteen names listed. However the Historical society is inclined to believe that the error lies in the translating rather than in the number killed. This document is the only one in existence which was written at the time of the massacre.

The manner in which the Historical society obtained this document is unique and undoubtedly an act of Providence. It seems that the Honorable L. B. Prince, who was president of the Historical society in 1906, spent much time travelling, and during these travels he was indefatigable in his search for any material touching New Mexico history. It was while searching through a catalogue of historical material in a book store in New York City that he came across the description of this document which was in a book store in Santiago de Chili. The document contains a Memorial sermon twenty-three pages long and taken from the Tenth Psalm: "I PUT MY TRUST IN THE LORD." This sermon was preached in 1681, one year after the massacre.

Mr. Prince wrote to Chili little expecting to obtain the book but was overjoyed at receiving it some time later. It is in fair condition though having suffered some from the chewing of rats. Following are the names of the Martyrs taken from this ancient document after nearly three hundred years:

Padre Juan Bautista Pino, native of Victoria, killed at Teseque while celebrating mass.  
Padre Juan Bernal, native of Mexico City, killed at Galisteo.  
Friar Domingo de Vara, native of Mexico City, killed at Galisteo.  
Padre Joseph de Trujillo, killed at Xoñgopavi (Moqui).  
Padre Fernando de Velasca, 30 years a missionary, killed at Porciuncula.

Padre Thomas de Tones, born at Tepozathan, killed at Nambé.  
Padre Louis de Morales.  
Friar Antonio Sanchez, killed at San Ildefonso.  
Padre Mathias Rendu, killed at Picuris.  
Friar Juan de la Pedrosa, killed at Taos.  
Padre Manuel Tinvea, killed at San Marcos.  
Padre Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, killed at Taos.  
Friar Juan Talaban, killed at Taos.  
Friar de Montesduca, killed at Taos.  
Padre Juan de Jesus, killed at Jemez.  
Padre Lucas de Maldonado, killed at Acoma.  
Padre Juan del Val, killed at Alota.  
Padre Joseph de Figuera, killed at Aguatubi.  
Padre Joseph de Espeleta, killed at Oraibe.

Thus New Mexico became known as the Cradle of Christianity in America.

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## Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution Special Gift to Our Soldiers

I LEARNED through my Radio Chairman that an appeal had been made to her from the Army for funds for free cigarettes for the men overseas. Immediately I conferred with the Army officers and was advised that this service was needed desperately and at once. I called my Board of Management and with their prompt and splendid cooperation decided to have a State "Tag Day" drive on October 3, 1942.

My committee and I gave a thirty-minute radio broadcast which was a statewide hookup. During this time the Radio Chairman, State Regent and Chapter Regents, chimed in at their local stations. This was distinctive in that this was the most complete statewide hookup that a woman's organization has ever had in Louisiana.

The result of the earnest efforts and the splendid cooperation of all the Louisiana Chapters brought our total for "Tag Day" to eight thousand (\$8,000) dollars. This is the special gift of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution to our boys in the armed forces overseas.

ANNIE LAURIE MOODY  
(Mrs. Thomas F. Moody),  
State Regent, N.S.D.A.R.

# Yuletide Songs of the Pioneers

BY GLENN DILLARD GUNN

THE Scotch-Irish pioneers who opened the country west of the Appalachians to settlement by the slightly milder English who followed them, made their own music for all occasions.

Like all folk song composers they took familiar tunes and varied them slightly to suit their immediate purpose. Of these they had a great heritage that had accumulated through the centuries of border warfare by which they sustained themselves at home.

It was a mixed repertoire. The fighting songs of Scotland, the lovely and romantic melodies of the same origin, the good natured, comfortable songs of the English which they brought home from Northumberland together with the stolen sheep and cattle, later the sentimental songs of Ireland all were blended in their accumulated tribal memories.

In Scottish song there is always an undercurrent of Scandinavian melody, for it must be remembered that the Scotch are 85 per cent of Viking descent. These are the songs of lonely people for the most part. There are, however, many songs for social occasions, and fighting songs galore, since each year stirred up new feuds between the Clans while no old quarrel ever was allowed to end until finally arbitrated by death.

These Scottish border fighters were fiercely loyal to the House of Stuart. When James of Scotland acceded to the English throne they were persuaded, temporarily, to end their border raids. A wise monarch decided that they formed fighting material too valuable to be wasted in a land grown peaceful; so he sent them in large numbers to the north of Ireland where they plied their congenial trade on the natives whom they eventually drove out or exterminated.

No longer needed there they were persuaded to emigrate to the American Colonies and put to the congenial assignment of killing off the troublesome Indians. This they did. They pacified Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, northern Missouri. They became the trappers of the

Rocky Mountains and the buffalo hunters of the great plains. When Lewis and Clarke organized their two expeditions the descendants of these Scottish border fighters made up the fighting men of the company, were the guides and interpreters.

My maternal grandfather, Dr. John Dillard Collins, was the surgeon on both Lewis and Clarke expeditions. My father, John Donald Gunn, a Scotch-Canadian, was a cub engineer during the building of the Union Pacific and later extended many divisions of the A.R. & S.F. So I am only three generations removed from pioneer days and heard many tales of them during my childhood.

Also I heard many old songs, for my grandfather loved to recall his youth and his adventures, and my mother, who was a gifted pianist, was forever playing her own fine versions of them and singing them. Yet the songs that penetrated to the lowlands of Kentucky, though plainly derived from the mountains, in large part, had been refined by the literary and musical taste of a people whose culture had come with them from the lowlands of Virginia.

Christmas celebrations in my family's various homes which were scattered all the way from the Colorado line, through Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana, according to my father's current engineering assignment, were like those of our neighbors and our ancestors. Since neither my father nor my mother ever had had a Christmas tree in their homes, neither did we. But we put up our stockings on the mantel and sang songs and some carols, though, not being Episcopalians, but somber Presbyterians, we never went a-caroling.

It must be remembered that Christmas was not widely celebrated in the Colonies. In New England it never has recovered entirely from the ban placed upon it by Puritan law. In Virginia and the Southern Colonies it assumed such aspects of the traditional English celebration as the facilities of the settlements could accomplish. Where there were great estates, wide fireplaces, transplanted manor houses, there

were yule if not yew logs, feasting, drinking, and the singing of carols. Also there were fireworks; or if these were lacking there were plenty of guns to be fired.

Most of the pioneer homes were cabins without windows. Many were mere dug-outs such as I saw on the farms of Kansas in my childhood. The homes which the migrating Virginians built for themselves in Kentucky and Tennessee in the early years of the last century often were comfortable mansions of brick, with large and lofty rooms in which a small coal grate struggled during the winter to dispel the more or less permanent cold.

There could be no yule log in such fireplaces, nor in the excellent stoves invented by Benjamin Franklin which succeeded them. So the Christmas celebration throughout the Middle-South and the Middle-West gradually forgot the English traditions. There were some home-made decorations—pop-corn strings and the like—but no Christmas trees. These did not appear anywhere in English speaking communities until after the Civil War. There remained the feasting, the drinking, the singing and the firing of guns. That's the rural celebration of Christmas in Maryland and the tidewater counties of Virginia to this day.

In New England, every effort was made for nearly a century to make the celebration of Christmas unpopular. In 1657 Massachusetts passed a law which read:

"Whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas or the like, either by forbearing to labour, feasting, or in any way as a festival, shall be fined five shillings." (Equal to seven to ten dollars in today's currency.)

This prohibition, like another of more recent date, was not entirely successful. In 1711, Cotton Mather wrote: I hear a number of my Flok have had, on Christmas Night, this last week, a revelling feast and a Ball which further discovers their corruption and has a tendency to corrupt them yet more, and provoke the Holy One to give them up to Hardness of Heart."

Like all Englishmen the Puritans loved to sing, but were supposed to limit their vocal exercises to the tunes assembled in Henry Ainsworth's "Pilgrim's Psalter". Not being able to read they learned these tunes by note. This explains the absence of references to music in such word-pic-

tures of the New England Christmas as may be found in the works of Whittier and Washington Irving.

Records of the Christmas celebration of the Dutch settlers of New York, the Swedes of Maryland, and the Moravians of Pennsylvania are quite lost. The Moravians sustained a completely transplanted culture for several generations, but this was their own and made slight reference to the Austrian or the German Christmas. The Southern Episcopalians retained the English Christmas, in so far as they could, and practiced the carols on Christmas Eve.

This custom reappeared west of the Appalachians in the form of songs sung by companies of young men who went from one hospitable door to another; but that was much later, as in Lincoln's Springfield days, for example. Nor were these songs of Christmas only. As other Protestant denominations arose in the South and broke away from the Episcopal Church the carolling was replaced by the solemn singing of hymns.

The musical record of the South, notably of the isolated communities, is contained in William Walker's "Southern Harmony", published in 1847. In this appears a hymn obviously copied from an old English carol. To prove its antiquity there is the modal melody—with the flat seventh—and to establish its English origin there is the repetition of the tonic in the ending, a typical, solid and satisfying cadence.

Meanwhile those numerous Scotch-Irish pioneers who lingered in the mountains they had won from the Indians, continued, in their isolated communities, to make their own music or the echo of the faintly remembered songs of the England of Henry, Elizabeth, and James. They could not read or write. They had no schools. They made their own musical instruments which were fiddles, recorders, and dulcimers. When they could not remember the old songs, and through the years there were many unintentional changes, they made up their own.

John Jacob Niles has collected ten of these Appalachian carols and G. Schirmer, of New York, has published them. Memory had become confused, however, not only as to the words and the tunes, but actually as to the details of the Christ legend, to describe it as these isolated people knew it and without any suggestion of disrespect.

There is, for example, a pleasant old

English tune, or a tune in the old English manner which celebrates the Nativity. The words:

"Christ was born in Bethlehem  
"And Mary was His niece."

Transmission by word of mouth doubtless affected this astonishing revision of the creed. One can suggest many second lines as they might have read; for example, "He was the Prince of Peace" is a good Christmas phrase. However in this song the two Marys, the Mother of Christ, and Mary Magdalene, obviously are confused as the remaining of the verses plainly show.

To be fair most of these mountain carols are entirely orthodox in their versions of the Christmas story. To the musician they bring interesting evidence of their antiquity and their racial origin. They echo the song of the British peoples as it was expanded on the basis of Church music. It is a well known fact that medieval secular music was strongly marked by the modal progressions of plain song and these carols often evidence this influence.

Some of them can not be made to fit into any modern scale. Some of them end with wordless, cadenza-like melody. Most of them have modal, or Gregorian cadences. So far as can be learned these ten Appalachian carols and the one example quoted from the "Southern Harmony" are the only North American examples of native Christmas Song. South Americans have many, borrowed, like ours, from the mother lands, or made in imitation of Spanish and Portuguese carols.

We can expect some effort to introduce these South American carols here as another gesture of Inter-American amity. It is well to remember that music of any origin may be enjoyed but only that which is our own can belong to us. By that one

means that which is our own racially. These Appalachian mountaineers who have preserved for us this musical heritage and have enlarged it are known chiefly for their courage and their skill with fire arms. But as they are brought out from their hills to take part in the general political and cultural life of the nation it is well to examine other aspects of their character.

We know they are no less brave today than they were two centuries ago. There is the instance of Sergeant York, now about to be repeated a hundred times in the present German war. What are their social gifts? One would answer, on the musical evidence available, that they are simple and hearty folk, fond of good cheer, and merry. All are familiar with the game-songs of children—songs that must be acted out, usually in some obvious symbolism. The mountaineers have one entitled, "On the First Day of Christmas", or "The Twelve Days of Christmas", which starts with a lover's offering of "a partridge in a pear tree", on the first day of Christmas and ends with "twelve fiddlers fiddling, eleven lords a-leaping, ten ladies dancing, nine pipers piping, eight milk maids a-milking, seven swans a-swimming, six geese a-laying, five golden rings, four calling birds, three French hens, two turtle-doves, and a partridge in a pear tree."

The possibilities which this song offers for amateur histrionics are obvious and highly amusing even to city-dwelling sophisticates. It is with regret that one watches the havoc which the radio and the juke-box can wreak upon the simple, unspoiled taste of these mountaineers. They are jealous of their own culture; however, proud and blindly loyal. Thus all the mountaineers fought in the Union Army during the 60s and all still vote the Republican ticket.



## Did You Know That—

Seventy per cent. of the wealth of the United States is controlled by women; fifty-two per cent. of the votes; eighty-five cents out of each dollar is spent by women; forty per cent. of the farms and homes are owned by women; sixty-five per cent. of the savings accounts are accumulated by women;

forty-four per cent. of public utilities are controlled by women and forty-eight per cent. of railroad stocks are owned by women. Twenty-five per cent. of positions available are held by women. And ninety-five per cent. of the advertising nowadays is prepared with a view to appealing to women.—*The Centralizer.*



## January Activities of the President General

1943 4th or 5th—Ellis Island.

- Jan. 7 Annual Luncheon Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. Mrs. Robert Franklin Ives, N. Y. State Governor.  
Evening. Meeting of General David Forman Chapter, Trenton, N. J. Miss Mildred R. Woodruff, Regent.
- 8 Meeting of Kill Van Kull Chapter, Bayonne, N. J. Mrs. Henry F. Ganong, Regent.
- 9 Meeting of Staten Island Chapter at S. I. Museum of Arts & Sciences. Mrs. Fred B. Balano, Regent. (Show Australian films.)
- 12 Meeting of Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C. at 9 p. m. in D. C. Chapter House. Mrs. William Clark Taylor, Regent.
- 13 Lord Stirling Chapter meeting and Tea at home of Vice Regent, Mrs. Ernest E. Santemma, Hempstead, N. Y. Mrs. John G. Truitt, Regent.
- 14 Luncheon meeting of Harvey Birch Chapter at the Woman's Club, Scarsdale, N. Y. Speaker, Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Mrs. Wesley Chase, Regent.
- 15 Meeting of New Rochelle Chapter (N. Y.). Mrs. Herbert B. Fairchild, Regent.
- 16 Meeting of Peter Muhlenberg Chapter at the Plastic Club, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Anna A. Hangen, Regent.
- 21 Meeting of Chicago Chapter in Fine Arts Building. Mrs. Arthur J. O'Neill, Regent.  
Evening, Honor Guest at dinner given by Mrs. J. DeForest Richards at University Club, Chicago.
- 25 Honor Guest at Founders Day Luncheon of National Society of New England Women at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, N. Y., at 12:30. Mrs. Leon E. Bushnell, President General.
- 28 Haarlem Philharmonic Society Breakfast and Musicale. Guest of Miss Charlotte C. Aycrigg, N. Y. State President U. S. Daughters of 1812.

## Notice of Certain Magazine Changes

**P**URSUANT to our meeting with the Executive Committee as to ways and means to reducing costs incident to publication of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, your National Chairman and Editor present a summary of rulings made at that meeting for the duration of the war.

The steps taken will in no way detract from the Magazine, but it will reduce the size slightly more than 10% which is in accordance with the Government requirements to conserve paper at this time.

Your National Chairman, Editor and your publisher expect to uphold the high standard of the Magazine. They will do all in their power to promote the financial

and editorial management of your official publication. With these restrictions in view, we present the following changes:

1. That the regular issues of the Magazine for the duration be reduced to sixty-four (64) pages;
2. That for the duration a less expensive grade of paper will be used;
3. Gold will be left off Insignia on Magazine, because it is impossible to get, and a lighter weight cover used;
4. State Conference Reports limited to 500 words;
5. National Committee Reports limited to 300 words, Chapter Reports and Notices limited to 200 words, with all cuts being paid by chapters, cuts to be the property of chapters or persons paying for them;



6. Directory of National Board in the Magazine be printed only once a year in the issue following the annual Continental Congress;
7. When the National Board Minutes are to be printed in Magazine, they are to be exclusive of the sixty-four (64) pages now allowed;
8. Children of the American Revolution to have one (1) page only;
9. Junior Membership to have one (1) page only;
10. Editor of Genealogical Department omit Map and Sketches by outside authors.

For the duration, at least, the above ten points will not only effect a financial saving, but we feel that we can say to you,

that your National Chairman and Editor are both convinced that the Magazine, in spite of restrictions, will lose none of its interest to our membership, and that its present literary value will be upheld.

We appreciate the understanding sympathy of the Executive Committee, and thank them and the President General for their ever kind consideration.

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR  
(Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair),  
*National Chairman.*

ELISABETH E. POE,  
*Editor.*

## Between Your Book Ends

YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN AT WAR, by Dorothy W. Baruch. D. Appleton Company, New York. \$2.

This timely book on morale on the home front will be of interest to every mother who wants to do her full duty to her country and her family in this perilous time.

The fact that courageous parents and courageous children must be considered together is stressed by Dr. Baruch.

This noted psychologist puts emphasis on the necessity of keeping children civilized and human in a world of war and disaster. The puzzling questions of how to explain the war and the world situation to children is dealt with in a common sense clear way which will be useful in solving the problems in many households today.

THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR, by Henry Bamford Parkes. Thomas Crowell and Company, New York. \$2.50.

Dr. Parkes is an outstanding historian of the younger generation. He opposes any plan that would put trust in Utopian schemes of world organization and believes that neither a revived League of Nations, nor any scheme of Federal Union can prevent war. He rather draws attention to the necessity for some plan whereby the United Nations must continue to collaborate with one another to maintain peace by frank use of superior power.

Dr. Parkes has given us a masterful analysis of the traditions of American For-

eign Policy and shows that it has never been genuinely isolationist.

CURRIER AND IVES, by Harry T. Peters, 41 pages, 192 plates. Doubleday and Company, New York. \$5.

The story of these printmakers to the American people is as American as America. Nathaniel Currier the pioneer of all news photography set a high standard of excellence and ethics important in the news world of today. Charles, brother of Nathaniel and James Merrit Ives, a brother-in-law of his wife, were important members of the team who has given us this undying cross section of Americana as contained in the Currier and Ives prints. Charles invented the lithograph crayon far superior to the French crayons formerly used and Ives contributed uncommon business acumen to the partnership.

BARRIERS DOWN, by Kent Cooper, 324 pages. Farrar and Rinehart. \$3.

The story of world news in war and peace told by an outstanding newspaper man who has contributed his share towards the glory of the Associated Press is one which should interest all Americans. Certainly the press is one of the freedoms and agents of liberty and the pursuit of happiness for which we are fighting this war. It is an absorbing story told in the clear concise narrative style of a real newspaper man.

L.P.H.

# Old Pohick Church—1769-1942

The Church of the Mount Vernon Family

By FRANCES SWANN SINCLAIR



BISHOP FREEMAN PRESENTS ALTAR CROSS TO OLD POHICK CHURCH

A FEW miles from the present location of Old Pohick Church was the once promising little town of Colchester. This enterprising village—located just two miles from the ferry at Occoquan Creek—was a shipping port for tobacco and other commodities raised on farms in Fairfax County, and brought to this port over what to this day is known as the “Rolling Road.” For the tobacco was literally rolled from far and near to be shipped from this port to other parts of the country. Colchester was in one of the oldest parishes in Virginia, for Hamilton Parish was formed on January 1, 1700, by an Act of the House of Burgesses, meeting then in Williamsburg, the Colonial Capital of Virginia. The first Church building in Ham-

ilton Parish was built late in the year 1700, and was known by persons living in that vicinity as the “Upper Church or Chapel of Ease.” In forming this parish the House of Burgesses—and I quote, “Ordered, that the free holders and house keepers, meet at the Church above Occoquan Ferry to elect their Vestry.” This was a parish of great size and in 1732 it was divided, with the “Upper Church,” becoming a part of the newly formed Truro Parish. In 1732 the name was changed to Occoquan Church because of its proximity to Occoquan Creek. This name did not long survive, for in 1733 we find in the records the name again being changed to Pohick. This name has survived through all the vicissitudes of the years.

The old Church, near the village of Colchester drew for its congregation the sturdy men and women who so recently had founded their homes in this new country. These new settlers were mainly Scotch and English merchants and their families, moving from the settlement at Dumfries, Virginia, twenty-five miles away, to be nearer the now prospering ports of Colchester and Alexandria. By the year 1767, the first Church built at Colchester in 1700 was found to be not only too small but so out of repair that a new building was decided upon by its Vestry.

Serving on the Vestry at this time were two of Virginia's well known sons: George Washington, whose home, Mt. Vernon, was six miles away, and George Mason of "Gunston Hall," whose home was just three miles away. Of George Washington you have heard much, but George Mason, of Gunston Hall, was one of those quiet Virginians who desired no great public office, who after building a comparatively small but perfect house, devoted himself to farming and the writing of public documents. Among the documents were the new famous "Bill of Rights," "Fairfax County Resolves" and the "Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia." A discussion arose between Washington and Mason, following the decision of the Vestry to build a new Church. The great decision to be made was, whether to build on the same spot, or to select a more central location. George Washington, then in his early thirties, advocated changing, while George Mason and others were in favor of the original location, using as their argument that it was the house in which their fathers had worshipped, and that Graves of many of them were buried in the Churchyard around it. The decision, of course, was in the hands of the Vestry. Washington being one of those Vestrymen, decided to attend that meeting, fully prepared to meet any opposition to his ideas. He accordingly made a complete survey of the surrounding country, arriving at the Vestry Meeting with a well drawn map. This map showed every road, every home and the distances between. He met every argument of his opponents by presenting this map, which resulted in the winning of his point. Today the present Church of Pohick stands on a spot selected by George Washington. This old and attractive Colo-

nia Church was built in 1769, on the site selected in 1767 by Washington. According to Benson Lossing in his "Field notes of the American Revolution", General Washington drew the original plans and elevation of the Church, the drawings of which are in the Archives of the Library of Congress.

From the years 1762-1784, Washington served as a Vestryman of Pohick Church. This was the Parish Church for many years of the Mount Vernon Family as well as the families of Belvoir and Gunston Hall. Pohick Church had indeed a notable building committee, for in addition to George Washington and George Mason, there were associated with them the Honorable George William Fairfax, Capt. Daniel McCarty and Col. Edward Payne, their duties—and I quote—"To view and examine the building from time to time, as they, or any three (3) of them see fitting." Pohick Church was destined to pass through lean and lonesome days, but it's of more than passing interest in glancing over its old Vestry Book dated 1732-1785 to note that it contained a continuous record of every Vestry Meeting from the founding of Truro Parish in 1732, until it was compelled to close its doors in 1785. This old Vestry Book was lost for seventy-five (75) years, but later was found and returned to the Vestry. In order that never again it be lost to the Church the Vestry has placed this old Vestry Book for safety in the Library of Congress, having first had a photostatic copy made for their own use.

From 1785 to 1836 this Old Colonial Church was practically abandoned, except when the services of a visiting Clergyman could be obtained. Pohick Church was not only the parish Church of Washington and Mason but of another noted Virginian, Lord Fairfax, whose home, Belvoir, about two miles from the Church, is now the scene of a busy Army Engineer's Camp, bearing the proud title, "Fort Belvoir." All that remains of the imposing and beautiful mansion of "Belvoir," are the foundations of the house, indicative of the size, and the Tombs of Lord Fairfax and his wife Deborah. Lord Fairfax's Pew was No. 21—Washington owned two Pews, Nos. 27-28. George Mason a Vestryman for thirty-five (35) years owned Pews Nos. 3 and 4.

The interior of Pohick Church is full of charm, its Pews are all of the type known

as Box Pews and conform to the traditional arrangement in the English Churches of that day. This type of Pew afforded the largest seating capacity for given dimensions and at the same time the boxed in enclosures prevented drafts in winter and helped retain the heat from foot warmers and hot bricks. What patriots these people were and under what difficulties and discomforts they worshipped their creator. Four of the square Pews were appropriated and assigned by order of the Vestry to the use of the Magistrates and the Strangers. From the old Vestry Book we quote the following: "Ordered, that the eight (8) Pews below and adjoining the Cross Aisle of the Church be assigned to the use of the most respectable inhabitants and house keepers of the Parish. The men to sit in the four pews next to the South wall and the women in the other four pews next to the North wall." The Church had a lovely Altar Piece, 20 feet high and 15 feet wide. On it was inscribed "the Lord's Prayer, The Creed, and the Ten Commandments," all done in gold leaf, a gift to the Church of George Washington and Hon. George William Fairfax. The Altar piece in use today, (part of the present restoration) is lettered in black until such time as gold leaf may once more be used.

This old Church is almost square, of good red brick made at or near the building. The corners of the Church, the "Pedistals", and the doors with pediment heads, are of "Aquia Stone." One-third of the cost of the Church building was obtained from the sale of Pews, the balance from two or three levies of tobacco. As the Pew owners were landed proprietors and held among them many slaves, who were tithables, these gentlemen probably paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the cost of the Church which was 1000 pounds; Virginia currency. The Altar is on the East side of the Church with the Reading Desk and Wine Glass Pulpit on the North side. Many of the Colonial Churches in Virginia carry out this same type of Colonial architecture, which in its simplicity makes them very outstanding.

A large Prayer Book imported by General Washington bearing imprint 1761, was used all through the Revolution, by erasures and insertions the Prayer Book was adopted for use in the new order of affairs. Prayers for the King and Royal Family were crossed out and petitions for the "Lords in Council"

were changed to the "Magistrates of the Commonwealth." The Communion Service, consisting only of Paten and Chalice, are of hammered silver marked 1737. After the Revolution, General Washington changed his attendance from Pohick to Christ Church, Alexandria, where he worshipped up to the time of his death. Others, regular attendants moved away from the Parish, and for awhile services in this old Church were suspended except when a visiting Clergyman could be prevailed upon to conduct services.

The Rev. Lee Massey, under whose rectorship the Church was built in 1762, had shortly before discontinued his services as "Parson." It seems inconceivable that this old Colonial Church, built by the Washingtons, Masons, McCartys, Grahams, Lewises and the Fairfaxes, the "House" in which they used to worship the God of their Fathers, should be destined to become the prey of spoilers, and to be carried hither and thither. Surely patriotism, or reverence for the greatest of Patriots, if not religion, should have prevented so sad a fate. Thus did Pohick pass through days of tragedy and abandonment.

Twice has restoration been done, first in 1838. Families which once worshipped there were nearly all gone and their descendants scattered; however, the Rev. W. C. P. Johnson came to minister there. Under his valiant efforts enough money was raised to make necessary repairs to the roof and ceiling, thus preserving it for such occasional services as could be performed there. Alas! for Pohick Church, the Rev. Mr. Johnson moved away in 1840, and then again, a period of almost complete neglect followed. In 1862-63 the Church was a casualty of the War between the States. The interior of this Sacred Building was used by a company of cavalry to stable their horses. The interior was stripped of everything that interfered with convenient use, leaving untouched only the original and beautiful Cornice. The old Font was placed out of doors, and used as a watering trough for horses. After its abandonment by the troopers the Font was taken to a barnyard nearby, where for many years it served the same purpose. Finally in 1890, it was rescued from its humble setting and once more restored to its present position in the Church, where it continues to serve its intended purpose.

With the beginning of a new century, this historic building was found to again be in a sad state of dilapidation. Restoration was again necessary. It is of more than passing interest to note that a comparatively new chapter in an organization, national in scope, but at the same time only eleven years old, felt the urge to inaugurate a movement promoting restoration of this old Church. This chapter was the Mt. Vernon Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia, and the organization, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. In going over the old Minute Book of this Chapter, organized May 13, 1893, one may read the action taken at their regular meeting, March 4, 1901. The following is from their own minutes: "Upon a motion made by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, seconded by Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel," we find this; "I move that the Mt. Vernon Chapter take the initiative in securing funds to restore old Pohick Church, and that the Regent appoint a committee, to draw up a circular letter, calling upon the Treasurer for funds necessary for expenses." This motion was adopted and the circular drawn up. One thousand (1000) copies were printed and distributed with amazing results. The Mt. Vernon Chapter contributed generously to this fund.

When the project of restoration was decided upon, one of the "Balusters" which supported the communion rail was returned to the Church. This "Baluster" was readily identified by plate and inscription, and was used in the restoration as a model for other "Balusters". The Mt. Vernon Chapter through its circular letter raised enough money to completely restore the roof; in addition to which, they gave the South Doors, on these one can find a silver plate, bearing the following inscription: "These Doors were restored by the Mt. Vernon Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by whom the restoration of the Church was inaugurated in 1901." Other organizations and groups became interested in the old Church, and today Pohick Church holds high to its old ideals, for it is as substantial, interesting and historical an old Church as can be found anywhere.

To bring this little story of Pohick Church up to date there should be added, that on Sunday afternoon, November 24, 1940, the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of

Washington, presented to this historic Parish, through its Senior Warden, E. Russell White, a Brass Altar Cross. In making the presentation, which was his personal gift, the Bishop referred to his love for the old Colonial Churches, of which he had so many in his Diocese, and in his Sermon cited the need for reverting to the principles and standards of the Nations' forbears. The Rev. Edwin C. Runkle, Rector of Pohick Church, accepted the gift on behalf of the Parish.

We bring the story of Pohick Church to a close, with a few words about the Churchyard, which for many years suffered so from neglect. Today a fine old brick wall surrounds these sacred acres, where sleep many loved ones of families now known no more in these parts. This Wall was the gift of a devoted admirer of this venerable building. When the restoration of the Church was almost completed, the grounds around it, once the Churchyard, were cleared and graded; many unmarked and forgotten graves were located. Sponsored by the Vice Regent from Connecticut of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, a "Stone" was erected in the Wall at the Southwest corner of the Churchyard upon which one can read the following:

To The  
Unknown Dead  
of  
Pohick Church  
this  
Tribute of Respect  
is paid the  
Many Parishioners  
Buried in this Hallowed Churchyard  
The Records are Lost and the Graves cannot  
now be Identified  
1925

This Monument attracts a great deal of interest, and one feels a loving and tender regard for this Vice Regent from Connecticut, whose reverent thought of the "Unknown Dead of Pohick Church" made this Stone possible. Pohick Church once more is alive and is again as it was one hundred fifty (150) years ago, the Parish Church of Mt. Vernon, Gunston Hall and Belvoir.

◇ ◇ ◇

*The stars come nightly to the sky;  
The tidal wave unto the sea;  
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,  
Can keep my own away from me.*



# Proofs for Lineage

BY ELEANOR B. COOCH

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

A GREAT many letters go out from the Registrar General's office asking that evidence be presented to establish a certain person in a line of descent as the child of the parents claimed. This question affects both application and supplemental papers. When the query, "How can I prove the parentage of anyone except by a birth certificate?" came back in reply to one such letter, it seemed that a few suggestions might prove helpful to many, and facilitate the verification of papers now pending and awaiting additional data to complete.

Vital statistics, as we know them today, were not a matter of compulsory record by State authorities until many years after the Revolution—in one State I know, not until 1914. Therefore, to prove a genealogical line we must look for other records available.

A Bible record is a most valuable reference, as data about the family group are all together. The date and publication of the Bible should be noted and whether the births, deaths, and marriages contained therein were made as they occurred. These are more likely to be correct than records compiled years later by members of following generations, who would insert them from memory or hearsay, both sometimes faulty or mistaken.

A Bible record, when sent as a reference for a paper filed in the office, should be copied in its entirety exactly as it appears in the Bible, and NOT edited. Photostats or microfilms are to be preferred, as the copy will then be exact. Special care should be taken, where the ink has faded and dates are not distinct, to determine them correctly.

A will can also be used to prove parentage, and the date a will was probated can be used in lieu of a death date when the exact date of death is not known. Where the will was probated will show where the deceased lived, or owned property, at the time of death. A will does not necessarily show *all* the children of the deceased, as due to some whim or prejudice a man or woman may see fit not to mention in his or her will one or more children to inherit

part of the estate. A daughter may have married a man of means, and be considered not to need her rightful share. A son may have displeased his parent and been cut off. In a will recently used to help in establishing an application, the father of three daughters saw fit to ignore all three by name, but did name his three sons-in-law, their husbands! He was evidently of the school which opposed women's rights!

If a man or woman died *without* a will, then look for the taking out of administration papers, if he or she had an estate. If an administrator was appointed, this must be followed through to the FINAL accounting (which may not be made until one or more years later), as this usually names the heirs. In a case on file in Elkton, Maryland, the final account of the administrator showed that the Revolutionary ancestor's estate amounted, after the bills were paid, to only £13. This was divided "agreeable to law", and gave the names of all the children and also of the patriot's wife, which had not been known previously.

Deeds can be a veritable gold mine of information. In one noted lately three generations were established in the first few lines:

Peter Brynberg, printer, one of the sons of Swain Brynberg, and Lydia, his wife,	}	Deed dated March 25, 1807
to John Brynberg, the other son of the said Swain Brynberg		Consideration . . . Deed Record E-3-522

"Whereas, Christian Brynberg, late of Christiana Hundred, father of the said Swain \* \* \*"

This proved that Swain was the son of Christian, and that Peter and John were the sons of Swain. In the body of the deed John's wife is mentioned by name.

The census records of 1850, 1860, and 1870 are proof presumptive of parentage. They give also the ages of the persons enumerated and the location of residence at the time the census was made and previously, which is of great importance in case of migration on the part of the family. An example of the census records, 1850-1880, which are now being presented to the D.A.R. Library may be of interest to many who



may not be familiar with the information they furnish.

**1850.** This record gives the name, age, sex, and color of every person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1850, was in that family; the occupation or trade of each male over 15; value of real estate owned; place of birth; whether married within the year; whether attended school within the year; those over 20 who cannot read or write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

**1860.** The same as above, except that the occupation or trade of each person, male and female, over 15 is asked; also the value of *personal*, as well as real, estate.

**1870.** More details are required; if the age is under 1 year, it is to be expressed in a fraction, as 6/12, no age limit specified as to occupation or trade; if born or married within the year the month is asked; whether father, or mother, is of foreign birth; male citizen of U.S. of 21 years and upwards; male citizen of U.S. of 21 years and upwards, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.

**1880.** In addition to data required in the 1870 lists there is asked the relationship of each person to the head of the family, and whether single, married, widowed, or divorced; in addition to occupation or trade, the number of months of unemployment during census year; whether ill or disabled, and nature of illness or disability; birth-places of parents of the person enumerated. This census, you will note, covers three generations.

In searching the census records the person sought can be found very much more quickly if his *exact* residence is known. This is especially true of later years in large cities where the population has increased greatly each ten years. For this reason we have asked that city directories of the census years be given the D.A.R. Library. In these directories there will generally be found a city map, dividing the city into districts. Suppose, for example, we are looking for John Jones in the 1850

census. If we can first locate him in the 1850 directory and find that he lived that year at 225 Main Street, then we turn to the city map and find that 225 Main Street was in the 3d district of that city. Our search for John Jones is thus localized to the 3d district and we are saved the time of looking through the 15 or 20, or maybe more, districts that city may have had. *Old* city directories seem no longer to exist, so if you know where your particular ancestor lived during one of these census years, it will help us greatly if you will secure his or her street address and the district in which it was in that year. Note it on the paper to be filed with us, giving the ancestor's name, the city and the year, as well as the district.

Church records furnish proof of parentage in the baptisms, and sometimes in the marriage records the names of the parents of both contracting parties are given.

City Hall records should be consulted, especially for marriage licenses, and form a valuable clue to where and by whom the marriage was performed. Some States have "marriage bonds", which are accepted by our office as proof of marriage. These show that a man posted a bond of varying amounts of money, guaranteeing that he would marry the girl to whom he was becoming engaged.

Tombstone records are of value, and an exact copy of the entire inscription should be made and sent us, or better still, a clear photograph. These can establish birth and death dates, and relationships, such as, "wife of", etc. Sometimes there may be no tombstone for the person we wish to establish. It may have fallen down and been removed, or there may have been a family vault. In such cases consult the Cemetery Superintendent, and ask for a list of the burial records relating to your family lot or vault, which will be in his office.

Pension records, now to be found in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., often provide unquestioned source material on the family, and old newspapers, generally to be found in your local Library or His-

### IF YOUR COPY IS LATE

*Because of the uncertainties of wartime transportation, many periodicals will frequently be late arriving at destination. If your Magazine does not reach you on time, the delay is caused by conditions beyond our control.*

torical Society, are helpful, especially the death notices.

Church, court, and all such records should be referred to by volume, page, and folio, and give their location by State, county, city, etc., stating the name of the Church and the name of the pastor officiating, when possible.

Typed copies of unpublished or inaccessible records sent with papers to the Registrar General's office should be certified before a notary, or attested, with the chapter registrar and another chapter officer as witnesses, to the correctness of the copy made. This is *not* necessary for photo-stats or microfilms.

Thus it is shown that a birth certificate is only one of the many ways by which a genealogical line can be established.



## Fifty-Second Continental Congress in Cincinnati

**A**t the October Meeting of the National Board of Management it was voted because of the war emergency to hold the 52nd Continental Congress in Cincinnati in April, 1943.

The Netherland Plaza Hotel has been chosen as the Headquarters Hotel. The Gibson and Sinton Hotels will also be available, for sleeping rooms and rooms for breakfasts, luncheons and dinners. The opening night, Saturday, April 17th, will be held at the Taft Auditorium, in walking distance of the three hotels.

Other sessions will be held in the Ballroom (known as the Hall of Mirrors), in the Netherland Plaza. The National Defense Rally will be held Saturday afternoon, April 17th, in the Hall of Mirrors.

The pages party for service men will be held Tuesday, April 20th, at the Pavilion Caprice, Netherland Plaza.

Congress will be in session until Wednesday afternoon, April 21st, and will end with a Victory Dinner that evening. The program Chairman, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, is planning a most interesting and constructive program. Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, is General Chairman on arrangements. She will have assisting her as

## God and Country

I have lived for a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proof I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without His recurring aid we shall proceed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel.

Benjamin Franklin.

Before the Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia, 1778.

Local Advisor, Mrs. Albert Neil McGinniss, of the Cincinnati Chapter. Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Honorary President General, is Honorary Chairman of the 52nd Continental Congress and Mrs. Allen Collier, Vice Chairman of the Program Committee.

Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham, State Regent of Ohio, is rendering every assistance possible and will be the Official Hostess of the Congress. Reservations are now being taken by the Manager of the Netherland Plaza, Gibson and Sinton Hotels.



## General John J. Pershing

To the American Soldier

Aroused against a nation waging war in violation of all Christian principles, our people are fighting in the cause of liberty.

Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Savior will give you strength.

Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your Country.

## Sacombe Park Nursery, England, Needs D.A.R. Help

ALL they know is war—these little children from England's bomb-scarred cities. All they have seen is death and destruction, all they remember is suffering.

The wail of the siren is their lullaby and they play their games in air raid shelters far beneath the ground. All they know is war.

Britain's war children draw crude pictures, always of planes in the sky and of bombs falling to earth, of anti-aircraft gun and men in steel helmets.

But once they are removed from the shattered cities, back into the countryside of England, they find themselves in another world. And in four or five months they begin to draw pictures of trees and horses and cows and flowers.

Some very unusual stories are coming to National Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the Sacombe Park Nursery near Ware, Hertfordshire, England, where 34 children from two to five years of age are being sheltered. This nursery was opened only last August under the sponsorship of the D. A. R. It is not yet six months old but its record is one in which every member of the National Society can take real pride.

The nursery was established in the large country home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fletcher. He is a business man well known in New York. The big house is well adapted to accommodate the 34 little war waifs. Eight of them are under two years old, the others ranging on up to five years.

Some of these youngsters are orphans, spared somehow or other in the horrible destruction from the skies which killed their fathers and mothers. Others are evacuees. The mothers of some of them are working in Britain's war factories, working and praying that some day when the world is free they will be reunited with their loved ones. Other children whose wide open eyes still show a trace of the terror they have experienced are from the ranks of the poor. Perhaps their father is in the army or serving in the British navy and their mothers cannot support them.

At Sacombe Park Nursery, in the big house far back in the country they are receiving proper care. Their food comes from the farm, there are fresh vegetables in season and good rich milk from Jersey

cows, plenty of sunshine and fresh air and warm rooms. And there is a crypt under the big house, ancient and built of huge stones. It goes far under the ground and it provides an ideal shelter in case a Nazi raider seeks to wantonly kill the people of the countryside, even little innocent children.

The urgent need right now at Sacombe Park Nursery is for funds to provide for the little children. Money must be secured. The matron and the very small staff who are working so heroically to help these children told the Save the Children's Federation which is doing such splendid Reconstruction work in England that funds are about exhausted. Since the D. A. R. sponsored the nursery which was dedicated last August by Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the American Ambassador to England, many members and chapters and state organizations have sent contributions.

More are needed, contributions in a steady stream, and Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, hopes that the response will be immediate. "We are doing much already in our war work," she said, "but we can always do just a little bit more."

This letter was received by Mrs. May B. Sullivan, a member of the Captain John Harris Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Norwich, New York. It was written by her daughter, Mrs. Alfred E. Backhouse (Mary S.), 30 Hyde Park Square, London W 2, England, a former member of the D. A. R. It is a first hand report on what is going on at Sacombe Park Nursery.

30 Hyde Park Square,  
London W. 2.

DEAR MOTHER—

As a former member of the Capt. John Harris Chap. of the D. A. R.'s I was especially interested in the opening, by Mrs. Winant, of the Sacombe Park Nursery Home, which is being sponsored by the D. A. R.'s of America through the Save the Children Federation. I know my many friends in the Norwich Chapter, who are, no doubt, contributing to this enterprise, would be glad to hear about this home.

Sacombe Park, the oldest landed estate in Hertfordshire, is one of the finest country seats in the Home Counties. The present mansion dates only from 1800, but the surrounding park is the oldest in Hertfordshire and the walled gardens were laid out in 1714. The estate has its own farm and Jersey Herd which will provide milk for the forty children under five who live here. The present

owners, a Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher bought the property some seven years ago and entirely repaired and renovated the place regardless of expense, and it is complete with every modern convenience, including thermostat heating, which is rather an unusual luxury over here. As they have central heating they are able to take tiny babies as well as children up to five. In fact among the earliest arrivals were a pair of premature twins! Mrs. Fletcher has retained a wing for their use and the rest of the house is given over to the nursery.

Before the opening Mrs. Fletcher gave a small luncheon party to meet Mrs. Winant. Alfred and I were invited and among others were Mrs. McKenna, (who drove us out in her car,) wife of the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, banker, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of Admiralty. Mrs. McKenna is chairman of the Port of London Nursery Committee, Chairman of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a member of the Association of the Save the Children Fund. Mrs. Christopher Chancellor, (whose father-in-law Sir John lives next door to us,) and her sister Lady Glenconner were also at the lunch. Mrs. Chancellor lives nearby at Dave End, another lovely old house which belonged to her Uncle Viscount Gladstone. It is much smaller than Sacombe Park, but very beautiful.

Some two years ago Mrs. Chancellor opened a nursery school at Dave End for Port of London children. The D. A. R.'s heard of this, and offered their support, and Dave End being already provided for, Sacombe Park was opened as an extension, thanks to the generous help promised by the D. A. R.'s. Both houses are under the supervision of Mrs. Chancellor.

In the presence of a select gathering of government officials, representatives of voluntary organizations and leading local residents, the opening ceremony took place in the Main Entrance Hall, a stately room about 30 x 50 feet. At the center table stood Mrs. Winant, Mrs. McKenna and Alfred, who is Vice Chairman of the Save the Children Fund.

Mrs. McKenna introduced Mrs. Winant who first read the following cable from Mrs. Helena Pouch, Pres. Gen. of the D. A. R.'s: "The Daughters of the American Revolution are grateful for the privilege of the maintenance of Sacombe Park, Save the Children Nursery, dedicated today. We pray that these precious little ones will gain health and strength for the part they will play in the England of tomorrow."

Mrs. Winant in her opening speech paid tribute to the British people. "The people of the United States have watched with deep-felt sympathy and admiration through these three long years of war the magnificent way in which you in Great Britain have successfully met its manifold dangers, difficulties and problems, and they have been inspired by your courage and resourcefulness in meeting the whole range of these problems presented by the war. This is especially true of the steps you have taken to safeguard and care for the children of your country." Mrs. Winant continued, "The Port of London from which so many of the children here at Sacombe and the neighboring nursery at Dave End have come has been as much a target and battle front of this war as any distant place in Europe, Asia or the Middle East, where their fathers have fought or may be fighting

at this very moment. It is so very natural that American people have wanted to help where they can and that sharing with you the proud heritage of British freedom and history, one of our greatest organizations of women, The Daughters of the American Revolution, have gladly seized the opportunity presented by the founding of Sacombe Park Nursery to contribute to this fine work. Their ancestors came from the same villages of Hertfordshire and the Home Counties and all of Great Britain as did yours, and they fought one hundred and sixty years ago to establish their own liberties in the New World. It was because they inherited the British spirit of freedom which impelled them to do it; a spirit which now unites us all, British and Americans in this great struggle to establish liberty for all peoples."

Alfred then expressed thanks to Mrs. Winant. He recalled that Sacombe Park was the second nursery school supported through the Save the Children Federation of America that Mrs. Winant had opened within a fortnight and the nineteenth supported by the Federation. He spoke of the world wide movement to "Save the Children," of which the American Federation and the British Save the Children Fund formed part, and recalled with gratitude the generous help which had been coming from America for day nurseries, nursery schools, children's clubs, shelter work, and for the assistance to 14,000 British children who had been helped through the photo-card sponsorship scheme.

Mr. Lowndes of the Ministry of Health was also present and he too thanked the American people, through Mrs. Winant, for their spontaneous and generous help.

We then made a tour of the house and saw the "out-size" playrooms, the large airy bedrooms, with lovely views over the park land and beautiful countryside. The scene was so peaceful it was difficult to realize that some of these children had been rescued from bombed out homes and that we were in the very midst of war. The rows and rows of little cots looked very gay and cozy with their blue blankets, another gift from America. We saw the many beautifully fitted bathrooms and facilities for laundry work and spacious airing cupboards, all so necessary for a well run Nursery Home. The whole house had been so recently redecorated that everything was spotlessly clean and new inside, but outside the mellowed yellow bricks have retained the old world atmosphere.

A few of us went on to Dave End and, as we drove away, I glanced back at the dignified old mansion standing in its park of age old oaks. The late afternoon sunshine cast long shadows which seemed to reach down the years and link the present with the past. And I left with the happy thought that the hostilities of the period which saw the building of Sacombe House and were the origin of our D. A. R. organization are now only a memory and have been replaced by ever strengthening ties of friendship between our two countries. I know, if the members could have been present, they would feel well satisfied that their generous help has made it possible to bring these forty children from the front line of war to so peaceful a country side.

With love to all,

MARY.

# Florida's Christmas Post Office

Presenting Postmaster Tucker

BY CHRISTINE EMERY

IT IS safe to say, no matter where you live, you will be delighted to "meet" and learn more about Mrs. Cecil Tucker. Seldom known by that name outside her own locality she is more widely recognized as Mrs. Juanita S. Tucker, postmaster of the United States Post Office at Christmas, Florida.

That identifies her immediately, for those packages of letters and cards you sent, in order that your friends might have the cancellation, or colorful Christmas Tree cachet which she designed in an effort to promote greater Christmas cheer, all pass through her hands, or under her direction. This also applies to the holiday greetings you received that have carried either or both of these eagerly sought symbols.

The prettily landscaped, efficiently operated little white post office at Christmas, Florida, is famed as the only Christmas Post Office in this country. Fortunately, the story of Christmas is equally as interesting as the name implies. It dates back to the early settlement of the eastern-central section of Florida, when practical pioneers of English ancestry planted citrus groves and brought the nucleus of their fine herds of grazing cattle into the fertile flatlands, old and favorite hunting grounds of the savage Seminoles.

## *Fort Christmas Founded in 1835*

Quite as dauntlessly and determinedly as the Colonists of Virginia and the Pilgrims and Puritans of New England defended themselves from the Indians, this colony of half a dozen far separated families "owed their lives and their homes and herds to God's Infinite Grace and their own unceasing vigilance." On Christmas Day, 1835, when ruthless Seminole raiders forced them to flee from their isolated abodes, after finding united security in a hurriedly built, "rude but substantial fort of cabbage palm logs," they gratefully

named their shelter and adjacent territory Fort Christmas.

The First Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1871, with an honor roll of a dozen charter members. It is indicative of the march of progress here that the preacher walked the twenty miles from Oviedo, once a month, until the congregation contributed sixty dollars for the purchase of a pony "and after that, he rode." And, in this era of change and unrest, it is inspiring to note that the names of the present church members "form a full family representation" that tallies closely with the names and high ideals of the far seeing founders.

## *Romance at Christmas, Florida*

Romance and realism still merge at Christmas for, less than three decades ago, a bright little girl was born in Tennessee. In the course of time, she came with her parents to Florida and, going down the east coast, attended school at Cocoa. Cecil Tucker, a grandson of the foremost of those purposeful Christmas pioneers, was a high school classmate. He married the "newcomer." They are happily at home at Christmas and, with their ten year old son and eight year old daughter, offer final, irrefutable proof of their wholehearted belief in Christmas.

Despite its total population of three hundred and fifty people, only the two gasoline stations, the post office and the new home of the Cecil Tucker family are usually seen by speeding motorists. Those who pause briefly for oil or information may see, down below the crossroads, on a less traveled road, the church and the school, but the homes of the patrons of the Christmas Post Office are found farther away along the sandy roads and rarely seen by travelers reluctant to leave the paved highways. Those seeing these "serene, secluded homes" find it difficult to realize that this strictly





MRS. JUANITA S. TUCKER, "POSTMASTER," CHRISTMAS, FLORIDA, "HAND-STAMPING" CHRISTMAS CACHETS

rural settlement is "appreciably older" than Orlando, Miami and many other Florida tourist centers.

The first post office was established in 1892. It was called Christmas for, "consumed by a forest fire," only the memory of the fort remained, indelibly written in the minds of the older residents of this quiet countryside. Mrs. Tucker has been Postmaster since 1932, when she succeeded her father-in-law and mother-in-law who, between them, had totaled over eighteen years in that office. From the first day she has compiled collective data, accommodat- ingly supplied commemorative stamps and graciously and graphically answered the endless questions that pour in from "all our States" and many foreign countries.

#### *Further Expansion Desired*

There is also the even more personal procedure of welcoming, all through the year, genuinely interested individuals who

"come from everywhere," just to send out mail and "see and hear all about Christmas!" Consequently, the old post office that "had always been" off the main road and about a mile from the Four Corners, gradually became inadequate. At Mrs. Tucker's suggestion for a more accessible location, the new post office and "first gasoline station" gave visual evidence of activity at the crossroads. The result was so successful that the present post office, which seemed large enough for all permanent needs when opened in 1934, now requires further expansion.

This means that, although it is only a Fourth Class Post Office and, according to Postal Regulations, housed in a structure which the Postmaster must own or lease, it is an ever growing county, state and national asset. Before another season, it will occupy the space now assigned to the Gift Shop that serves as a reception room and Community Center in "the other half of the



building." The Gift Shop will have especially built quarters, and thereby add further "indication of occupation" to the Christmas Four Corner's skyline.

#### *Libraries Aided by Mrs. Tucker*

The Gift Shop holds its own library of about three hundred books, and the State Loan Library which Mrs. Tucker with the assistance of a relative has for several years made easily available to local residents. Various handicrafts are prominently displayed in the Gift Shop and tourists appreciate the opportunity of buying cleverly pieced quilts, beautifully woven palm fiber hats and other distinctive commodities that make delightful souvenirs and provide "extra spending money" for the women and girls of the Christmas countryside.

#### *Spare Time Filled by Mrs. Tucker*

To the constant query of the "ten minute callers" who ask "But, what do you do in your spare time?" Mrs. Tucker's reply that she enjoys her new home, works in her flower garden, visits with her neighbors, attends church on Sunday, goes to town occasionally, and spends the evenings at home with her family, playing games, reading or listening to the radio, quietly conveys the conviction of absolute and enviable contentment. This question is never asked during the pre-Christmas preparation. It is apparent to all that her life, keyed at a tranquil tempo for eleven months of the year, suddenly moves at an ever-accelerating pace that reaches its crescendo climax during the peak of the Christmas mailing process.

#### *Handled 115,000 Mailings*

Only a faint idea of the magnitude of this achievement can be gleaned from the casual statement that, handling the mail that is brought twelve miles from the railroad by a rural "woman mail carrier," and the quantity that is delivered by bus and left by individuals, and the "load" that is annually brought out by the Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce, a corps of eight well-trained "neighbors," assigned in relays, under Mrs. Tucker's alert initiative, received and rerouted more than 115,000

pieces of mail in the last Christmas rush! As a rule the Christmas mail "starts coming" on December first, "gets heavy" by the fifteenth and reaches its peak about the twentieth—and there, contrary to regular postal routine, it stays until Christmas Day!

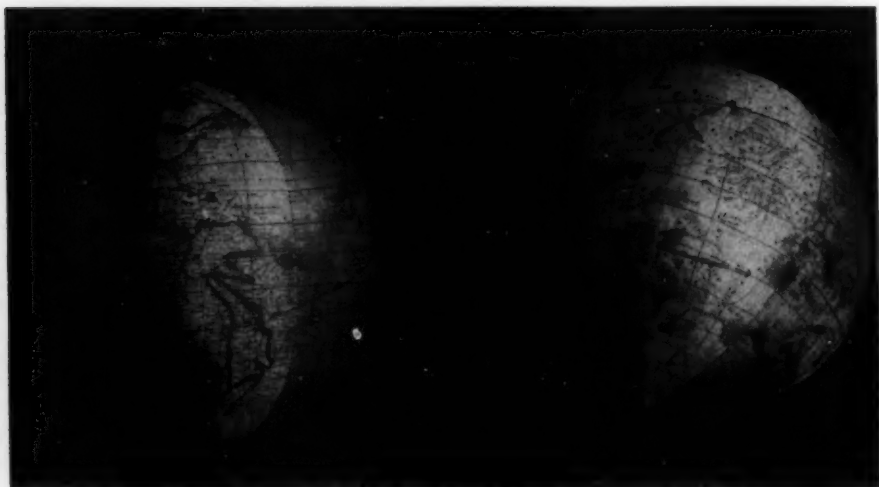
This record is made more noteworthy when it is remembered that this speed and accuracy is maintained in a space only a little larger than the average apartment kitchen and breakfast nook combined. It is even more gratifying to know that, despite crowded quarters and intensive action, every piece of this immense aggregate carries the clear Christmas cancellation and, when requested, Mrs. Tucker "hand stamps" the Christmas Tree cachet that makes each cover a collector's most highly prized possession. In spite of the fact that the request for cachets and Christmas Day cancellations precludes any possibility of rest or "home celebration" until the last card is cancelled, the continuous flow of mail is handled with such reliability and rapidity that it evokes the admiration and appreciation of all Christmas visitors who are privileged to have a partial glimpse of the activity beyond the General Delivery window.

All who see it candidly admit that the volume of mail, the minimum time and maximum assurance with which it must be sent on its way, entirely apart from the management of regular, routine affairs, could quickly exhaust an athlete or an Amazon. Yet youthful, "ninety-pound Mrs. Tucker" holds herself and the situation so well in hand that, right in the midst of this intense application and concentration, she finds time to welcome a constant stream of callers, greet yearly arrivals by name, remember where they came from, share the moments impartially, show everyone utmost courtesy, and send all happily on their way with the "Best Wishes" that intensify the sincerity and cordiality of the Christmas season.

While doing this, and a multiplicity of other, all-important things, she is diligently endeavoring to reach a new standard of higher attainment and perfect coordination and thus make it possible for more people to send more of the Christmas spirit joyfully throughout the world.

# Treasures of Our Museum

BY ROSALIND WRIGHT



AS ARMIES write the frontiers of our new world we show on these pages the world of the eighteenth century reduced to a ball of silk. Here a pair of six inch celestial and terrestrial globes depict the unchanging heavens and a world that has passed away.

Edith Stockton, of "West Town", who signed her name to these globes in 1822, was probably a student in a young ladies' seminary and this work revealed her talents with needle and pen as well as her knowledge of geography and astronomy.

The silk is cut and seamed in eight sections and mounted over canvas tightly stuffed with cotton. On the firm surface of one globe, painstakingly drawn in ink, are all the constellations. Some of the quaint and childishly depicted figures are painted in water colours; the yellow clad Gemini sprawl above Orion dressed in faded green.

The minute lettering and coloured outlines of the terrestrial globe are copied from an eighteenth century map. The United States extend to the Mississippi River beyond which lies territory marked the "Snake Nation" and the lands of France and Spain. Africa still belongs to her

dark races and Australia is marked "New Holland". The shores of the Chinese Empire await the clipper ships of the traders.

This pen and ink world of silk is a cabinet piece, companion to ivories and fine porcelain. It belongs to that age when a woman's world was bounded by the frontiers of her home. At her own hearth and at school she was trained in the feminine talents and graces—learning a multitude of arts. Flowers of wax, shell and beads bloomed beneath her fingers; with paint and brush she did "theorem painting" on velvet. She was the proud mistress of her needle, stitching tapestry and pictures and sometimes her own silk diploma. With her knowledge of lacemaking she threaded her own wedding veil and the christening caps of her many children who were dressed in linen of her own weaving. Where once her home was filled with examples of her industry her handicraft now lies preserved in museums—testimony of a vanished era.

Globes presented to the D.A.R. Museum by Miss Frances Smith, through the Stamford Chapter, Connecticut; on view until February 10 at the Museum exhibition, "Childhood in Early America".

# Bean Station

BY AMELIA LEER CARUTHERS

(Prize Winning Story, January Magazine)

Historian, James White Chapter D. A. R.

THERE is a certain section of Tennessee in Grainger County that seemed destined to focus the spotlight of history from its earliest beginning. This spot of destiny is now known as Bean Station, but its attraction was great before it became so known. There is evidence that Mound Builders resided here. Why they should have selected this particular section we may never know. They passed on, and the Red Men came. They desired this section and various tribes fought desperately here for supremacy but they, too, passed on, and the pale face men came.

We do not know what force caused the early settlers in North and South Carolina to leave their homes and relatives and venture into new lands so beset with danger and vicissitudes. However, they bravely set forth carrying meager possessions, whole families venturing into an unknown and, to them, a remote section.

The history of Tennessee begins with one of the boldest of these adventurers, regarded by us as pioneers. William Bean traveled the weary, perilous road by foot and by horseback and reached a spot in Grainger County, Tennessee, near the junction of Wautauga and Boones' Creek. With the intuition of a pioneer, he recognized the possibilities of this spot and took up his abode within its simple confines; thus the history of Tennessee as a distinctive individuality begins with the erection of Bean's cabin.<sup>1</sup>

In this cabin, the most important and the best known if not the first of those which were built, we find the germ of the future political organism. From now on, there is a new and independent growth. Before this, though, there is mention of matters which took place upon the soil of what subsequently became Tennessee. There was nothing coherent or consistent within to meet the activity of the organized and restless world without.

The first small beginnings of the Wautauga settlement were made at a time peculiarly fortunate as we shall learn later. In 1769, the lure of adventure was so strong that hordes of pioneers scaled the mountains to explore and claim new regions. The mountains no longer proved a barrier. Again destiny seemed to favor the newcomers, for the Indian tribes had fought so fiercely for this coveted country that they had nearly exterminated their own race.

We admire the courage of these brave pioneers and long to know more about them. However, this one romantic character stands out from the crowd—a leader, who pushed farther and farther into unknown wilds and established the fort which was the germ of a new and powerful state—the Volunteer state, Tennessee. Captain William Bean came from Pittsylvania County in Virginia. He had so much faith in this venture that he brought his family with him in 1768, and his son, Russell, enjoyed the unique distinction of being the first white child born in Tennessee. It is interesting to note that William Bean had six sons, William Jr., George, Robert, Edmond, and the aforementioned Russell. In later years there was found in his will, on file at Jonesboro, that he appointed his sons, William Jr., George, and Robert, as administrators of his will.

This William Jr. was born about 1745. He either inherited or emulated the traits of his father as he became a captain in the Revolutionary War. He received a grant for 1000 acres of land on the Clinch River. George Sr. and George Jr. were both living in 1796. There may have been a daughter named Jane.

Evidently, favorable reports of the new land were carried back to the home states, for the newcomers poured in through every accessible avenue, down the rivers, through the valleys and over the mountains to reach the banks of the Wautauga. Word of the

<sup>1</sup> Phelan—History of Tennessee.

wonderful new lands was carried as far as to the people on the banks of the Susquehanna<sup>2</sup> and emigrants from this section deserted the northern cities to seek their fortunes in newer and greener fields, of which they had received such glowing accounts.<sup>3</sup>

We long to know more about the intrepid pioneer, William Bean, his family, his home, but only a few bare facts are known. He was a member of the council of Thirteen of the Watauga Association, and he was captain of a company of Whig Regulators in 1778, of which company John, George, and Edmond Bean were members, but their relation to him is unknown.

He was captain of a company of Washington County Militia in 1780, and appears in the Indian Wars now and then: In one of these wars he had his most tragic experience when his wife was captured and was carried away by the Indians. Evidently the Indians were learning the ways of the white men by this time as this only proved a case of kidnapping, and Mrs. Bean was ransomed and returned by the Indians.

One of the highlights in the experiences of the Beans and their neighbors was the visit of Daniel Boone, an old friend, who came with Bean from Pittsylvania County in 1750. Boone stopped on his way to Kentucky, whether to seek information and advice or to give them, we would like to know. That Bean was a man of great influence was evidenced by many facts. Robertson met him when he came to Watauga in 1770.<sup>4</sup> Various facts indicate that Bean made various trips to the site of the new settlement. Robert, George, and Jessie Bean were granted over 3,000 acres of land along Germany Creek for Revolutionary War services, as William II and Robert Bean had been captains of militia.

The Bean house formed one corner of the fort and was built over a spring to insure water for defenders in case of a siege. At this historic point Daniel Boone's trail crossed the great war path of the Cherokees. The station grew in importance and population; consequently, later the crossing of Baltimore to Nashville stage road and the Kentucky to Carolina turnpike oc-

curred at this important point. The station became a post village and an important stopping place for travelers.<sup>5</sup> Logically this became the place for an Inn, and was so realized by a businessman, so Whiteside Inn was built in 1811 by Thomas Whiteside, who was born in 1783 and died July 22, 1851. He was a large land owner at Bean Station and a brother of Jenkins Whiteside, a former U. S. Senator from Tennessee. A large marble shaft marked his resting place at Bean Station. It is interesting to note that Whiteside, a bachelor, never lived in the edifice of brick he erected, but lived across the street from it in a four-roomed two-story building, with old-fashioned stone chimneys in the middle, fireplaces upstairs and down. One of the old negroes said: "Massy Thomas Whiteside built the hotel, and the slaves toted the brick to the building."<sup>6</sup>

Bean Station Inn was built in 1814.<sup>7</sup> This was the largest tavern between Washington and New Orleans. Events continued to happen to this particular spot in Grainger County which were of interest. The old stage coach brought many illustrious and interesting visitors to this commodious Inn. John Sevier, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Henry Clay and Andrew Johnson were entertained here.<sup>8</sup> This famous Inn had all the facilities of the time and afforded abundant hospitality since it was a large and commodious — three stories — elegantly arranged in all its apartments for a first-class hotel and summer resort. It had naturally become a popular institution with the people of various parts of the country and was sought by them every season for health and pleasure. In ante bellum days when the stage coaches rolled by, Bean Tavern was recognized as the best traveler's resting place, and the resort of stock and cattlemen when passing through to the Carolina markets. Many are the times its hospitable board and well-filled granary have supplied man and beast with rest and refreshment.

This section of Tennessee continued to prosper, better homes were built, more crops were raised, but the happiness of the people turned to distress when their coun-

<sup>2</sup> Original Report, State of Tennessee, Department of Conservation—Nashville, Tennessee.

<sup>3</sup> Justus, C. C., Vice-President, Tennessee Historical Society, Statement prepared August, 1941.

<sup>4</sup> Inscription—D. A. R. marker—Nancy Ward Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

<sup>5</sup> D. A. R. Marker.

<sup>2</sup> Original report compiled by T. V. A.

<sup>3</sup> Phelan—History of Tennessee.

<sup>4</sup> Heiskel, S. G. Ambrose Printing Co., 1918, pp. 21-22.

try was torn by the great civil strife in 1861 to 1865. Again, Bean Station and the surrounding valleys were in the historical limelight for the armies of Longstreet and Burnside fought a battle here. Bean Inn bore the scars of that conflict. Its walls being pierced by the cannon balls of that conflict.

The fortification from where the shelling took place was still intact and was located on a small hill overlooking the Tavern about a half a mile away.<sup>9</sup>

Bean Inn enjoyed the patronage of the outstanding men of the country for many years as it was one of the finest hostleries in the South, in line of travel by stage between New York, Washington, and New Orleans. Andrew Jackson spoke from one of its upper porticos, also Landon C. Haynes, as did Andrew Johnson, Gustavus A. Henry, Thomas A. R. Nelson, Governors Isham G. Harris, John Netherland and others. Jackson, going to and from the Hermitage to Washington while president, made regular overnight stops at the Inn.<sup>10</sup>

The ownership of Bean Tavern changed a number of times, and it was in the possession of Mr. James A. Rice<sup>11</sup> in 1886 when a fire broke out in the building on Christmas night, probably started by a fire-cracker. The owner was away attending a party at the well known and fashionable resort, Tate Springs. Fortunately, part of this historic structure was saved and has been the cause of great concern to many Tennesseans recently.

Adventurers and pioneers of a very different kind explored this historic region in 1941. They looked upon it and decided it was good. The topography of this section lent itself admirably to the location of a dam and reservoir to be built by the T.V.A. So when it was decided that the Cherokee Reservoir, which would harness the river, including the German Creek and Inundation of the German Valley, historians all over the state became concerned about the old historic sites, which would be submerged, especially Bean Tavern.

The Tennessee Historical Society, the State Department of Conservation, the members of the D. A. R. and the National Park Service cooperated with the T. V. A. to decide the best way of preserving the his-

toric building—Bean Tavern. The Tennessee D. A. R. was so concerned that it made the restoration of the old Tavern its principal objective for the year and discovered many facts concerning its early history. These groups unanimously agreed that this historic landmark must be preserved. To do this an area of about fifty acres would be set aside as a historic park on which to relocate the Tavern. This acreage, it was estimated, would be sufficient to complete reconstruction of all structures which were formerly a part of the original setting around the Tavern and would also prevent any crowding of intrusion from any outside sources.<sup>12</sup> The entire structure of Bean Station was dismantled and stored to be moved to this new location. The Tavern, as it formerly stood, faced the U. S. Highway 11-W. Route 25-E very closely followed the Old Catawba Trail, and 11-W formed part of the northern branch of the Great Indian Warpath.<sup>13</sup> Both of these trails met at Tate Springs, about two miles from Bean Station. One of the first military roads, suggested by the New U. S. Defense Board established in 1916 under Gen. Totten, was from Washington to New Orleans by way of Knoxville, Tennessee. Most likely this road also passed by the old Tavern.<sup>14</sup> Thus we see that the site of the old Tavern has long been prominent in American history.

Originally the design of the structure as built in 1814 was in the form of an L, with the main part of the building facing 11-W. In 1886, after the main part of the Tavern was destroyed by fire, left only the wing facing route 25-E. The dimension of the wing was 40' x 60'. It is full two stories high and built of large handmade bricks 3" x 4 1/8" x 8 1/2", the mortar joints averaging about 1/4". The facia under the eaves were made of molded bricks. The old original end wall was laid in Flemish bond to slightly above the cornices. Above that, including the chimneys, it was laid by stretchers only. Both chimneys are inside the wall. The front of the building was also laid in Flemish bond, but the rear wall was laid in American bond with five

<sup>9</sup> Borrenson, Thor, Assistant Historical Technician, Representative, National Park Service.

<sup>10</sup> See *Forty Second Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, Smithsonian Institution, 1924-1925, Government Printing Office, 1928, page 747, plate 15, Route 31-33.

<sup>11</sup> Fortifications & Sea Coast Defense, House of Representatives, Report N. 86, page 4.

<sup>9</sup> Borrenson, Thor, Assistant Historical Technician, National Park Service, July 2, 1942.

<sup>10</sup> Justus, C. C., Statement, August, 1941.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*



tiers of stretchers to one tier of headers. The end wall, which formerly butted against the main structure, had been plastered over and painted a brick red, scored with white paint to represent brick. A porch encircling three sides of the building was added in later years.

The Tavern was in very good condition and had been well taken care of. The inside arrangement of the rooms was very nicely laid out. It contained a very well-proportioned central hall. The rooms were large and on both first and second floors had nice high ceilings. The interior trim was of good workmanship. The type of wood used could not be determined due to all the woodwork having been painted. The color throughout was mostly of grained oak. The main kitchen appeared to have been down in the basement. Here a large bake oven was built, flanked by two large fireplace openings, each having an opening 6' 4½" wide by 4' 3½" high. The header, carrying the flat arch over the fireplace opening, consisted of a wrought iron beam 2½" thick by 4" wide. The two fireplaces were bricked in. The whole took up nearly the entire end wall, each fireplace having a large chimney. There were a few places where the mortar had begun to disintegrate. This was most noticeable in the rear wall between and under the windows and in a few places on the front wall near the original end wall. This slight decay was one of the determining factors in reaching a decision to dismantle the building in order to move it.

The old floors in the building were of pine. They showed ample wear but not to the extent that they could not be used. Great care was taken in order to remove them so that they could again be used when the building was re-erected. A new floor would spoil the appearance of age that the original floor gave.

We know that previous to this present structure a log cabin had been in use as a Tavern. This cabin was supposed to have been built partly on an old frontier fort. There is the possibility, however, that the old log cabin may have been in use until the new structure was completed, in which case the present building could not have been on the same site. Only an archaeological examination could have answered this question. It would also determine what

type of outbuildings existed around the Tavern if any at all.<sup>15</sup>

In these times of stress and uncertainty we wish more than ever to preserve our historic shrines for the future generations as much as for ourselves. Perhaps now more than ever we realize how much we owe to the pioneers who established a land when people could be free and insured our "American Way of Living."

I feel we all agree with Mr. Thor. Borrenson when he said,

The T. V. A. ought to be commended for its splendid cooperation with the State and local historical societies in the preservation of early Tennessee history. The practice of ruthless destruction of historical sites and structures for commercial enterprise is gradually lessening. The full cooperation between Government agencies, state, county, and civic organizations makes this possible. The Tennessee Valley Authority has a difficult program to fulfill, they necessarily must harness rivers and inundate large valleys. This often causes destruction of early historic sites. Most emigrants followed the rivers and valleys. The bottom lands were the most sought after. The latecomers had to take the hillsides and mountain areas. Thus we readily see that much of the historical areas may be buried beneath man-made lakes. The T. V. A. has done much to preserve this history and has been more than willing to cooperate with local and state organizations.

Before the walls of Bean Tavern were so carefully torn down, the beams, mantels, windows, doors and their woodwork were numbered. A carefully set of architectural drawings was made. Also, photographs of the interior and exterior were made. The handmade bricks were handled almost tenderly.

The present site of Bean Inn, which will be submerged under many feet of water, shall know it no more. But it shall rise again on the rim of Cherokee Lake.

Of especial interest in the vicinity of Bean Tavern was a lonely grave with the simple inscription: "J. Bean, November 24, 1799." Could this be the resting place of Jesse, one of the Beans who founded the village? Imagination ran riot. Some said it marked the grave of Jane Bean, who was massacred by the Indians, while she worked at her loom, and these must have been correct. It is the custom with the T. V. A. when a section of country is to be inundated, to remove bodies buried in the section. When this grave was opened recently, the skeleton was found to be that

<sup>15</sup> Original Report, T. V. A.

of a young woman. It has been removed to Dalton Cemetery, the proposed park area where Bean Station Tavern will be restored. The grave of Jane Bean will be neglected no more but will probably be visited by the hundreds of visitors who will pay homage to our early historical shrines.

Bean Station will be submerged beneath

a great depth of water, a sacrifice to progress but the name of the founder will be preserved and revered in many ways. The salvaging and relocation of historic Bean Tavern will be a lasting monument to this heroic character and a constant reminder of historical Bean Station, which will lie at the bottom of Cherokee Reservoir.



## Committee Reports

### American Indians

ON December second, in Memorial Continental Hall, the Helen Stout Indian collection was presented with fitting ceremony. This was followed with a cup of tea and much visiting. In accepting the gifts the President General, Mrs. Pouch, inspired those who heard her to greater loyalty to our First Americans. Besides pottery, basketry and ivory articles, in the collection is a beautiful buckskin suit (for a man) which is elaborately decorated in gay beads and tinkling bells. There is an Eskimo man doll which is fully clad in an all fur suit over which is worn another more copious, larger all fur creation in which the doll is completely enveloped, with the exception of the face.

While the north museum room is being used for war service there are some dis-

play cases not in use and the Museum Committee has very kindly loaned three of the cases to the Living Indians Room. In this elegant setting the Indian articles have assumed a very aristocratic air.

Chapters in New York and in Nebraska have spread much good cheer by making and distributing baby layettes. An Indian, young expectant mother came to a city in Nebraska to a hospital and worked out her care in advance. When some kindly church ladies learned of this they overjoyed her by giving to her a baby shower. The gratitude expressed in return was very sincere. In this same state as a program a chapter brought from the Pine Ridge Reservation women to demonstrate weaving.

LEDA FERRELL REX,  
*National Chairman.*

## Advancement of American Music

CONFUCIUS once said that he could tell whether or not a nation was well governed merely by hearing its music.

Music is the earliest art influencing children's lives and their musical education begins at birth.

All normal children enjoy some sort of musical experience. They hear the music in our voices long before they are old enough to catch the meaning of our words. The child that is sung to stands a better chance of being able to sing later himself.

Children learn by imitation, and who can say what musical capacity can be culti-

vated if we begin early enough? Children enjoy songs which they have originated and creative attempts to make their own melodies are an important phase in their musical development. Nursery rhymes can be learned and rhythm in the music calls for a response from the child.

There is a wealth of music written for children and with a well planned background, by the time the child actually begins to play the piano, he should learn quickly.

Heading any list, I think, should be

Angela Diller's Song Books. Parents who studied music the old way will be perfectly fascinated by them. Others are "Sing a Song of Safety" by Irving Caesar with music by Gerald Marks and "Sing a Song of Seasons" by Frances Carpenter and "The Gingerbread Man" by Satis Coleman. The latter was written to stimulate musical experience of children at the age when they are most interested in Folk Tales. A new

book in "America Sings", telling the folk story of America. For the school age Dr. Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour is known to all.

Leopold Stokowski has said "The beauty and inspiration of music must not be restricted to a privileged few, but made available to every man, woman and child."

DOROTHY NEWELL ALLIN,  
*National Vice Chairman.*

## Junior American Citizens Committee

COLORADO, as you may or may not know, is made up of wide open spaces, with towns and rural communities quite far apart, making it a real job for the Junior American Citizens chairmen to organize and carry on the clubs. In one district they have met the situation by having a main club, consisting of twelve young members who meet at the chairman's home, where they are given instruction. The clubs in rural schools are contacted through the twelve main members. In another district the chairmen individually drive out and contact rural and mission schools and organize clubs which are carried on by the teachers. In still another, the chairman has a tea, twice a year, inviting the teachers of the rural schools; together they outline their program, with the chairman visiting the clubs as often as possible.

Here in Denver is another problem. Thus far, they have not permitted us to put the Junior American Citizens work in the schools, so we have gone outside and organized clubs in orphanages, community

centers in our very poor districts where most of the children are of foreign parentage, in the Boys' Industrial School in Golden, and in a colored church, probably presenting our work to the ones needing our training the most. We feel well repaid for our efforts with these children, they are so eager to become members and enter wholeheartedly into the work.

Our chairman at the Boys' Industrial School had an experience worth repeating. She was delivering Christmas presents at night in a very poor locality when she was accosted by three boys. She had visions of being robbed and was all set to hand over her pocketbook and gifts. Then one of the boys spoke up and said: "You don't remember us, do you? We were in your J. A. C. club in the Industrial School. We are out now. What you taught us sure helped, and we are going straight from now on."

MABEL HOFFMAN  
(Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman),  
*National Vice Chairman,  
J. A. C. Committee.*

## American Red Cross Committee

OUR President General has asked us to assist in the improvement of recreational facilities available to the nurses in Army and Navy stations. A letter has just been received from Mr. Karl A. Lundberg, National Chief, Special Projects, Services to the Armed Forces, in which he outlines a method by which we may give this cooperation. Mr. Lundberg says, "The American Red Cross has organized Camp and Hospital Service Councils throughout the United States to provide supplemen-

tary equipment and services to the various Army and Navy stations. In many parts of the country local D. A. R. units are participating in these councils and channeling contributed goods and services through the Red Cross field directors regularly assigned to all major military and naval establishments. The provision of recreational facilities for nurses has been a regular part of this program and will continue to occupy the attention of councils during the national emergency. We should like to recom-

mend that the D. A. R. nationally facilitate its services in behalf of Army nurses through active participation in the Camp and Hospital Service Council program. Many national organizations are active in this great civilian effort, and although the program is sponsored by the American Red Cross, each organization retains its own identity."

Please communicate at once with the Red Cross field director in the Army or Navy station near your home, and find out about membership in the Camp and Hospital

Service Council. By becoming affiliated with this Council, you will be able to render service to the nurses. Write to Mrs. Oscar Knox, Cleveland, Tennessee, of your needs and problems; perhaps some chapter far from an army post may want to help you. Keep accurate account of all time, money and articles donated. "Service is the rent you pay for the space you occupy." Let us pay the first installment on our rent by assisting in this program for our nurses.

(Mrs. B. H.) BESS GEAGLEY,  
*National Chairman.*

## Radio

JANUARY, 1943, finds "us"—our Country—at war. First, on the beginning of this new calendar year let us not forget our usual custom of "Resolutions" to stimulate and help carry us throughout the year—to VICTORY.

Let's join in spirit with Alma Kitchell—Blue Network's commentator—and her Mothers' Radio Clubs—whose solgan is "A Stamp a Day for the Son Who's Away."

Be sure to write to Conservation Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for a copy of "Scrap Quiz". How wonderful it would be if every Radio Chairman throughout our

country would give this on the "Air" and make everyone "scrap conscious" and ask all within your hearing to let you know what is being done in their community.

Louisiana Daughters, under the guidance of the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas F. Moody, and State Radio Chairman, Mrs. Lydia C. Wickliffe, had a State-wide hookup in which the Radio Chairman, State Regent and Chapter Regents chimed in from their local stations. This was for our State "Tag Day" drive for free cigarettes for the Armed Forces overseas.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,  
*National Chairman.*

## Filing and Lending Committee Report

ONE vice chairman who ordered four papers from the new 1942 list enjoyed them so much she wrote to the eight state chairmen in her Division, asking them to try to induce their groups to make more use of the National Bureau. Also, to the chapters in the States of Washington and California, she suggested subjects to be developed into worthwhile papers for the Bureau.

For February why not plan a Colonial Tea, with a short program on Colonial Music, customs, or travel, with the program and reception committees in colonial costumes? One or more of these papers would be interesting:

Child Life in Colonial Days  
America's Early Music Composers  
Courtship and Marriage among Colonial Women  
Mothers of Early American History  
Garden of Mary Washington

There are many manuscripts available for programs celebrating Washington's and Lincoln's birthday anniversaries in February.

If you wish to plan a program with some unusual topic, select from the following:

From Oxcart to Airplanes  
One Hundred Years of Rail Romance  
Braille's Contribution to Americanism  
Dueling and Its Origin  
Christianity and Democracy  
Symbol of the Cross  
Early American Glass Bells

Remember, F. & L. Chairmen, it is your responsibility to make known, to your chapters, the manuscript treasures in our national files. Are you doing your best to promote the activities of this committee?

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,  
*National Chairman.*

# National Defense Through Patriotic Education

The time demands—

"Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and will-  
ing hands;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have honor."—HOLLAND.

**T**IME is relative, a term used to describe a period between two eternities. Life is continuous, never ending. We impatient Americans can learn a lesson from the Orientals. To them months, years, even centuries are of no moment, it is the aim to be accomplished that is important. Therefore we should not think of this global war as lasting six months, a year—but plan to bring about a righteous peace; to plan for a world where justice and truth will prevail, be it a long or a short interval of time necessary to bring these plans to fruition.

In these times we must be alert, capable of changing our habits, taking up new life patterns, not insensible to the dangers of a situation but confronting them squarely and fearlessly, overcome them. The problem is, how to achieve this vital attitude.

In my own experience I have found it imperative to go apart, and wait in quietness and relaxation for the strength that will come from God. It will surely come if we will but let it. It may be for only five minutes in a day crowded with duties. We go out from communion with our Heavenly Father, strengthened, unafraid, ready to face even sorrow and death if they must come, realizing that there are truths that are worth dying for. But in order to have this command over circumstance we must commit ourselves to God's love. I believe that this is the foundation of the American way of life.

We can come out of this war, if we will, a transformed people. This depends on each individual.

MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD,  
National Chairman.



## Dreamer

BY JULIA SHAFFER BAIR

*The dreamer dreamed while the enemy enslaved us,  
The dreamer dreamed thinking our allies could save us,  
But now his dream ends as the American hordes,  
Are meeting the foe with a relentless sword.*

*The dreamer prays for a huddle of heavenly hosts,  
To join in the struggle for freedom of which we boast,  
For all we cherish and love,  
Comes down from above.*

*May the dream of mankind be steadfast and clear,  
And bring the United Nations a smile of good cheer.  
May they nevermore need to weep,  
'Cause the dreamer dreamed while the enemy reaped.*



# Parliamentary Procedure

"A wise old owl sat on an oak,  
The more he saw the less he spoke;  
The less he spoke the more he heard;  
Why aren't we like that wise old bird?"

EDWARD HERSEY RICHARDS.

## Questions and Answers

*Ques. 1.* Will answer a number of questions that have come to my desk recently on voting especially pertaining to voting by mail or the "Absentee Voting." These questions I will answer collectively, and not specifically, simply because they are too much alike, and I hope you will each have your definite answers from a general discussion of the subject of voting.

*Ans.* Every set of By-laws should prescribe certain methods of voting; and will you please bear this in mind that voting by mail cannot be adopted unless authorized by the by-laws. Robert tells us on page 192 of *Parliamentary Law* that "voting by mail involves so much trouble that it is scarcely ever used except in elections and in voting on amendments to the by-laws." The so-called Australian Ballot is adapted specifically to political elections for which it was designed in order to diminish chances for fraud and bribery. It is ill adapted to the use of many societies and conventions. "Political elections are essentially different from elections in deliberative assembly," and Robert tells us definitely that, "what is a good method for one may be a very bad method for the other. In political elections there is no assemblage of voters where open nominations may be made, where tellers may ask for instructions, and where decisions may be made upon all questions relating to the election upon which the tellers are not unanimous." Understand that the important point is that "in the ordinary society or convention the voters are in session, and can attend to their business without the machinery necessary in political elections, where there is no assemblage of the voters."

If a society or a convention wishes to use the Australian Ballot, it is necessary first

to determine upon some method of making nominations, since they all must be printed on the ballot. It would, of course, be impracticable to allow single members to nominate *as in nominations from the floor*. By-laws should prescribe the number of signatures required to a nomination, and should designate to whom, and how long before the annual meeting the nomination must be sent. There may be a nominating committee, if so, the nominations should be sent to the chairman of that committee. If there is no nominating committee, the nomination should be sent to the secretary, who should attend to having the tickets printed—arranging the nominees for each office alphabetically under the title of that office. *If there should be a nominating committee, ITS NOMINATIONS for each office should lead the list of nominees for that office, the others being arranged alphabetically.* To the right or to the left of each name there should be a small open square for the purpose of allowing a cross to be placed in the one adjacent to the name of the candidate for whom the vote is cast. There should be ample room left below the list of nominees for each office for writing the name of a person not nominated. (May I say again that it is the inherent right of every citizen in this free land of ours to vote for whom he or she pleases.) Robert tells us that where a name is written in the blank space after the names of the nominees for an office, it is understood that the vote cast is for the person whose name is written, as there would be no other possible reason for writing it there.

Directions should be printed at the top of every ballot sheet for the simple reason that if several names are printed and none are written in under the title of an office, it would be impossible to determine for which nominee for that office the ballot is cast,

unless all the other names are crossed out, or that a specific name is indicated in some way by a cross. In case of an election by mail where there are several candidates for an office, it might frequently happen that no one has a majority vote; and to avoid this, societies very often limit the voting to the two nominees having the largest number of votes. Robert tells us that "this is a very objectional practice as it limits the right of voting, even to the nominees." If one candidate was popular enough to receive nearly all the votes and decline the nomination, the society would be forced to elect one of the minority candidates, who might have received only two or three votes. The better way is not to limit the right of voting and if the election is by mail, to allow a plurality vote to elect. Robert also says that "if the one elected declines, the vote should be taken again. If the election is in a meeting, the ballot should be repeated until offices are filled; but where the election is by mail, it is not practicable to repeat it over and over, and therefore, it is well to allow a plurality vote to elect. A candidate has a plurality when he has more votes than any other candidate for the same office, and please remember it will simplify matters if there is a tie vote, to decide this tie vote by lot."

I repeat again right here that each society or organization should adopt the method of voting best adapted to its own case (especially for elections). Yes, a person may be nominated for more than one office and if elected to two or more, she may choose, if present, which one she will accept. If she is absent, the assembly should decide by a majority vote which office she shall fill. We know that there are several methods of voting, one by show of hands, voting by rising, and voting by giving "general consent", then we vote by ballot; we vote by roll call (yeas and nays), by absentee voting or by mail, and by proxy. The latter is used only in stock corporations where the control is in the majority of the stock and not in the majority of the stock holders. Proxy voting is not permitted in ordinary deliberative assemblies. Robert says that "it is a general principle of par-

liamentary law that the right to vote be limited to the members of an organization who are actually present at the time the vote is taken. *A member must vote in person, so that a member temporarily leaving the hall can not authorize another to cast his vote for him in his absence.*" "Voting by mail cannot be a secret ballot, as it is necessary for the tellers to know by whom each vote is cast."

Now I want to call your attention again to the fact that Robert says "voting by mail cannot be adopted unless authorized by the by-laws."

There are a few points I wish to make very clear. All blank ballots are ignored. A plurality vote never adopts a motion nor elects anyone to office unless by virtue of a special rule or by-law previously adopted. On a tie vote, the motion is lost and the chair, if a member of the assembly, may vote to make it a tie unless the vote is by ballot. The chair cannot, however, vote twice, first to make a tie and then to also give the casting vote. Remember this that it is a general rule that no one can vote on a question in which he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest. Yet, this does not prevent a member from voting for himself for any office or position, as voting for a delegate or for a member of a committee. Robert says that "while it is the duty of every member who has an opinion on the question to express it by his vote, yet he cannot be compelled to do so. He may prefer to abstain from voting, though he knows the effect is the same as if voted on the prevailing side."

One of the questions asked was, "Why do we have to vote by ballot?" If you will turn to page 193 of R.R.O.R., you will read the following: "The main object of voting by ballot is secrecy, and it is resorted to when the question is of such a nature that some members might hesitate to vote publicly their true sentiments. Its special use is in the reception of members, elections, and trials of members and officers, as well as in the preliminary steps in both cases, and the by-laws should require the vote to be by ballot in such cases."

*Ques. 2.* Is a vote by mail legal or advisable? We are amending our By-laws to provide for the raising of dues, the vote to be taken by mail.

*Ans.* You asked me if a vote in such a case would be legal or advisable. It would be legal if it is provided for in your By-laws, and your organization is the one to decide whether it is advisable or not. I understand you to say that the vote to be taken shall be a two-thirds vote of the entire membership. In my opinion a majority vote of the entire membership would be sufficient when the notices are sent out to each and every member.

*Ques. 3.* What is the difference between a majority vote and a plurality vote?

*Ans.* A majority vote is more than half of the votes cast, or, in other words, more than are cast for all other candidates combined. It may be found by dividing the entire vote by two and taking the next whole number above it. Or you may state it as half of the even number next larger than the vote. The majority of any even number is the same as that of the odd number just above it, thus, three is a majority of either four or five, as it is half of six, the next larger even number. Majority is from major, the comparative of magnus, great, and means the greater part. The term "plurality" is never used except when there are more than two candidates and neither one has a majority. In that case the one that has the largest vote is said to have a plurality that is, more votes than any other candidate. "A majority vote" must not be confused with "a vote of a majority of the members."

*Ques. 4.* Will you please tell me what you mean when you say the illegal votes should be counted in an election?

*Ans.* By "illegal votes" I do not mean that they are cast by "illegal voters"; they are due generally to ignorance, or to carelessness, or to foolish rules. The choice of the majority of the voters cannot be ascertained in the example given in R.R.O.R., page 196, unless the illegal votes are counted. Mr. A. who received a majority of the legal votes, was the choice of but little more than one-third of the legal voters,

the majority of the ballots having been cast for an ineligible candidate. The only way, in such a case, to ascertain the choice of a majority of the legal voters is to take another ballot.

*Ques. 5.* There is no way provided in our by-laws as to how the officers are to be elected. If there is only one ticket would it be permissible for the secretary to be instructed to cast the ballot? And cannot a member, at the same time, move to make the vote unanimous?

*Ans.* Yes, if you have no prescribed method of election and it is the wish of the chapter to vote that way. However, the motion to make the vote unanimous should be made by the leading opponent, or by one who voted for the opponent. But *one negative vote* defeats the motion.

*Ques. 6.* Our by-laws provide for the election of a nominating committee and also for nominations from the floor. There is also a stipulation prescribed that all names of candidates must be written on the Bulletin-Board one month before the election, and the names of all nominees must be sent out with the notice of the election with ballots. Also the consent of each nominee must be obtained. Now—should a member write on her ballot a name of one who was not nominated, is that vote counted? And if a certain group, on the day of election agreed among themselves to write in another name on the ballot for, say—the office of President, and their candidate receives a majority vote, is their candidate elected over the one whose name is printed on the ballot?

*Ans.* Yes, the vote is counted, for no matter how many are nominated, members have a right to vote for whom they please. If their candidate receives a majority vote, their candidate is elected. The rule that the consent of nominees shall be obtained does not apply to those that are not nominated, and the voting is not limited to nominees.

May peace and happiness throughout the world come to each and everyone of us in 1943.

ARLINE B. N. MOSS  
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),  
*Parliamentarian N.S.D.A.R.*

# Junior Membership

Although we have only ten members in the Junior Committee of the Mary Murray Chapter, D.A.R., of New York City, we are giving 100% to volunteer war work, without overlooking service to D.A.R. regular projects.

We all work in the Work Rooms and Officers Booth at the Hotel Roosevelt. Two Sunday afternoons a month we furnish and serve the refreshments at the Soldiers and Sailors Club on Lexington Avenue, which we have done for over a year. We have knitted and given a blanket to be used in the ambulance which the city of New York War Work Committee donated to the Army. We have donated blood 100%. In fact, every member wears a silver pin, meaning she has given blood three times or more.

Four of our members are active workers in the Red Cross Canteen. One member is teaching Nutrition and First Aid at the Red Cross building on Fifth Avenue. Four of our members ushered at the "Cavalcade of Stars", a recent benefit given by the D.A.R. for poor children. Miss Hitchcock, a former chairman of our group, had charge of getting all ushers for Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Manlove. Of course, we are all knitting!

## Northern Division Conference

A regional conference of the Northern Division of Junior committees of the D.A.R. was held recently at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, at the invitation of the Connecticut Juniors; with Miss Barbara Herman, State Junior Chairman, presiding. The Juniors of Eve Lear and Mary Clapp Wooster Chapters acted as hostesses, and Mrs. Stewart Weston, Chairman of the Juniors of Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, was in charge of registration.

Among the honored guests was Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Chairman of the Junior Assembly. Mrs. Richards brought greetings from the President General, Mrs. Pouch, in which was suggested that Juniors adopt the Buddy Bags Program. Greetings from Mrs. Frank Harris, National Chairman of Juniors, urged the support of the National War Junior Project, the foreign Body-Detector. Mrs. G. Harold Welch, Vice Chairman of Juniors, reminded the

gathering of the importance of regular D.A.R. work, especially that with the children. Miss Olive Webster, Chairman of Junior D.A.R. Motor Service, suggested each group keep careful record of hours and miles in this service. Miss Katharine Mathies, State Regent of Connecticut, stressed the need for continuance of support of Approved Schools at this time. Miss Emiline Street, Junior Advisor and National Chairman of Conservation, stressed three things to do in conservation this year, namely: To do everything we can for our natural forests; Forest fire prevention; the salvage problem in our homes.

The speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. T. Rice Henn of England, wife of a member of the faculty of Cambridge University, who came to this country with seven refugee children, and who returns soon to England to take up active war work, centered her remarks around "Woman's Part in the War". She emphasized the fact that though women play an important part during the war, their main part will come at the end of the war, when the men return home war weary and tired; for then women must play their greatest role in reconstructing a more permanent peace for the world.

The last part of the meeting was devoted to 3 round table discussions, each sponsored by a Junior Committee. "Program" led by Mrs. Elmer F. Rader and Mrs. Robert Porter of the Ruth Hart Chapter. Programs of especial interest result when National or State Chairman in the vicinity can attend. Best results are usually attained when programs are planned at the beginning of the year, making particular effort to cooperate with the Chapter. A program could be built around Ellis Island, with everyone knitting or sewing; or if a C.A.R. is sponsored, the children could provide a program. Many timely speakers can be procured these days. One group had an Approved School night, when boxes are packed. Some localities have need for USO work, keeping the cookie jars filled. "Ways and Means" was led by Mrs. Laurence P. Cogswell and Mrs. Ralph Walker of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter. "Membership" was led by Mrs. Alfred C. Koch and Mrs. Allen Blackman of Stamford Chapter.

# Children of the American Revolution

## BROADCAST OF WILLIAM S. BERNER

Junior National President, C. A. R.,  
over WSYR, Syracuse

THE twenty-fourth Annual State Conference of the New York State Society, Children of the American Revolution in Syracuse, represented young men and women of forty-three Societies throughout the State of New York.

Young Mr. Berner said:

"As a descendant of the Founders of my Country, I believe that my birthright brings a responsibility to carry on their work, and that as the boys and girls of 1776 took an active part in the War for Independence, so the boys and girls of today have a definite work to do for their Country.

"As a child of the American Revolution, I believe it is my duty to use my influence to create a deeper love of Country, a loyal respect for its Constitution and reverence for its Flag, among the children with whom I come in contact.

"The C. A. R. now numbers 12,000 members in 48 States, Hawaii, Panama and the Canal Zone.

"Two of our most active National Committees are Patriotic Education and Correct Use of the Flag. At the present time when the world is in such a chaotic state, it is more important than ever before that our young people understand the true meaning of Americanism,—What it is, and why men have given their lives to preserve the American Way of Life. We have tried to teach the young people what our Flag stands for, and how it should be respected. We have not only educated the members of our Society in true Americanism, but we have tried to create a deeper love of Country through understanding of real Americanism among the boys and girls with whom we have come in contact. One of our projects has been in the Mountain Schools of the south.

"Now, when our Country is at war, the importance of Societies such as ours is more evident than before, and our work has grown by leaps and bounds. We have given generously to the American Red Cross and are helping in every way that

young people can be of assistance. Our members are working for the U.S.O. and have entertained service men in their homes and at public functions.

"Not only have we tried to give civilian morale to our armed forces, but many of our members and Junior National Officers are serving in the Army, Air Corps, Marines and Navy. Some have already seen active service in the war.

"Our National War projects are Red Cross work, Patriotic Education and Conservation. Members of every age have participated in the collection of paper, rubber, metal and tin cans that has been sponsored by our Government.

"At the present time we are raising funds to purchase an ambulance to be given to the American Red Cross from our National Society. The New York State Society is holding a dance this evening, in connection with their State Conference, to help this project.

"We, as a Society, are a group of young Americans from one to twenty-one years of age, who feel that we as young people have a job to do for our Country and stand ready to do it in order to preserve The American Way of Life."

WILLIAM BERNER,  
Junior National President,  
C.A.R.

♦   ♦   ♦

*I have ridden the wind,  
I have ridden the sea,  
I have ridden the moon and stars,  
I have set my feet on a stirrup-seat  
Of a comet coursing Mars.  
And everywhere  
Thro' the earth and air  
My thought speeds, lightning-shod,  
It comes to a place, where checking pace  
It cries, "Beyond lies God!"*



# News Items

## Dedicate a Memorial Boulder

THE John Crawford Chapter N. S. D. A. R. recently dedicated a memorial boulder at Lakeville Church, Addison Township, Oakland Co., Michigan. The boulder was taken from the property that had belonged to William Hagerman, one of the founders of the M. E. Society of Lakeville. This society was organized in 1834 with Rev. Chatfield, pastor, and the following members: Leader—Wm. Hagerman, Mrs. Wm. Hagerman; exhorter—Jefferson Teller, Mrs. Jefferson Teller, Jacob Snyder and wife, Enoch Fosbinder and wife, George Crawford and wife, Mary Crawford, Mrs. N. Townsend, and James McGregor. The church building, which overlooks Lakeville Lake, is the oldest unaltered church structure in the county. When it was built in 1856 the Rev. John Gray of Dryden township, Lapeer Co., was the pastor in charge.

As the day was cold, most of the ceremony took place in the church.

The John Crawford Chapter, which will be 25 years old Feb. 5, 1943, was organized by Dr. Aileen Betteys Corbit at her home in Oxford. It was named for her Revolutionary ancestor, John Crawford, who saw service in Orange Co. N. Y., where he died. The Chapter claims uniqueness in that its membership embraces three counties, Lapeer, Macomb, and Oakland. These counties each have other chapters centrally located, but John Crawford Chapter is in a rural community and embraces the outlying parts where the counties join. The Chapter has 10 meetings each year and tries to mark some spot of interest each year.

MRS. ZAIDEE HAYNES BAKER.

## Chapter Makes Halloween Favors

THE Charlotte Van Cleve Chapter of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club of the D. A. R. is so named in honor of the most outstanding pioneer woman of the state of Minnesota. Its membership is composed entirely of Good Citizenship Pilgrims from St. Paul, Minnesota.

It has become a tradition for the Charlotte Van Cleve Chapter to make Halloween favors every year for the Veteran's Hospital at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. This

year, we met at the home of Mrs. Barton, our advisor, and worked quite industriously to make the colorful favors.

Several vari-colored afghans, made of 6-inch squares, hand knit by members of our Chapter, have been submitted to the Red Cross.

Other of our yearly activities include: Christmas caroling at the Veteran's Hospital in Fort Snelling, Mother and Daughter Night in December, entertainment for soldiers at Fort Snelling, and packing supply boxes for the Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. Mountain Schools.

To the success of our Chapter and its many activities, we pay tribute to Mrs. George Barton, our advisor, whose inspiring leadership has continually spurred us on to higher achievement.

MARGARET JEAN WOOD,  
*President Charlotte Van Cleve Chapter*  
*Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club, D. A. R.*

## Chapter Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

PAWTUCKET CHAPTER celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at historic Daggett House, Slater Park, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The chapter, founded by Mrs. Joshua Wilbur, was number fourteen in the National Society.

The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Irving K. White. Present and past State Officers, National Officers, and Chapter Regents were guests. Mrs. Herbert G. Beede gave an account of the restoration of the Daggett House by Pawtucket Chapter.

Miss Olive W. Richards, past Regent, gave high lights of the first meeting. Five original members are Mrs. Eben N. Littlefield, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Mrs. William H. Barclay, Mrs. Charles A. Stearns and Mrs. George M. Thornton.

Greetings from the State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, other State Officers, past State Regent, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, and past Regents of the chapter were given.

The committee in charge of the meeting included Mrs. Herbert G. Beede, Mrs. Ruth D. Clarke, Mrs. Minot J. Crowell, Mrs. Robert S. Emerson, Mrs. Joseph W. Free-

man, Mrs. William A. Gaylord, Mrs. Henry R. Pinckney, Mrs. Eugene C. Williams, Miss Myrtle T. Dexter, and Miss Olive W. Richards. Decorations were in charge of Mrs. Gaylord; refreshments: Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Dascombe, Mrs. William T. Fairbank, Mrs. Irving H. Perrin, Mrs. William J. Reid, and Mrs. Ruth D. Clarke.

MAUDE D. CHASE.

### Chapter Welcomes President General

**T**USCARORA CHAPTER, Binghamton, N. Y.: One hundred and forty-three members and guests of the Tuscarora Chapter met at the Monday Afternoon Club House to welcome Mrs. Pouch, the President General. The luncheon meeting which was preceded by a reception was attended also by women from ten of the other near-by chapters which had been invited: Tioga Pt., Athens, Pa.; Lenni Lenape, Delhi, N. Y.; Koo Koose, Deposit; Go-won-go, Green; Montrose Chapter; Beulah Patterson Brown, Newark Valley; Capt. John Harris, Norwich; Corning Chapter; Sydney Chapter; Tioughnioga, Cortland. Mrs. Bertus C. Lauren of Oneonta, National vice-chairman of Approved Schools and Mrs. William P. Maxwell of Deposit, State Chaplain were honored guests with Mrs. Pouch.

Work in building for the future of America through our children was emphasized by Mrs. Pouch as she spoke of the influence of our approved schools.

MRS. JAMES W. WILTSE,  
*Chairman of Press Relations.*

### Dorion Chapter 100 Per Cent in Blood Plasma

**T**HE Blood Plasma project for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Idaho promises to succeed 100%. Dorion Chapter, the home chapter of the State Regent Mrs. Henry Ashcroft, with a membership of 30, reports 100% already, on the average basis of \$1.00 per capita, with a number of members still to be heard from. The Blood Plasma project, as in all chapters, is added to all their regular war efforts along lines established earlier.

The Defense Bond Fund was nicely increased by the Chapter receiving a \$5.00 prize as reward for their excellent float in a Fiesta parade. The Fiesta was presented in Payette, Idaho, by the Pan American Union and other Foundations to cement

better understanding and relations between our Country and our Latin American neighbors; these countries being represented by the organizations of the city. Dorion Chapter representing Costa Rica was represented by Miss Ruth Ann Ball, daughter of State Corresponding Secretary Mrs. C. L. Ball. Miss Beverly Brainard, daughter of Mrs. L. W. Brainard, Chapter Regent, and Miss Marlyn Peterson attended Miss Ball.

### Chapter Has Three Real Grand-daughters

**M**ADAM RACHEL EDGAR CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Paris, Illinois, has the honor of having THREE Real Grand-daughters in one family—the Misses Jennie, Mary and Elizabeth Means—descendants of a Revolutionary Soldier, William Means, Jr., born in Virginia, 1763. He moved with his family to Illinois in 1822, where he died in 1848.

The Means Sisters are direct descendants of De Maines of Normandy, who derived their descent from the Counts le Maine, descendants of Charlemagne. Their father, John Means, was born in Ohio, 1817, married Miss Margaret Shelledy, 1844. Misses Jennie, Mary and Elizabeth were the younger of a large family of children.

The Three Sisters were Charter Members of Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, Miss Jennie serving as the first Regent. All have been very active members—filling all offices.

Few Chapters have the honor of having a Real Grand-daughter on their membership roll and it is a real distinction to have Three Real Grand-daughters in one family as active members.

This is also the home chapter of the State Chairman of Real Daughters.

NINA DULIN RUSSELL,  
*Regent, Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter.*

### AMERICAN FLAG GIVEN

**T**HE Stamford Chapter recently presented a beautiful American Flag to the U. S. Naval Reserve Radio School in Noroton, Conn., for use in the Chapel at Sunday morning services.

The Flag was displayed in the chancel and was presented by the Regent Miss Sara Mead Webb.

GERTRUDE CLOSE DUGDALE,  
*Historian Stamford Chapter Conn.*

# The Star Spangled Banner Club

CARMETA J. APPLEBY,  
*National Special Vice Chairman  
Directing Children's Flag Clubs,  
Correct Use of the Flag Committee.*

THE Correct Use of the Flag Committee gives to some of America's underprivileged children its newest project, the Star Spangled Banner Club, a DIFFERENT club, with a definite purpose, created for certain children.

May I take you with me for a few moments on a trip far from the highways and byways of modern civilization? We shall leave behind us the roar of traffic, the clatter of hurrying feet and the babble of voices, and go deep into the quiet of the Cumberland and Blue Ridge Mountains of the South. Some of the way we shall travel by jolt wagon, and some of the way on foot, and finally we shall arrive at a little one-room district school where we shall see a group of bright-eyed children learning "readin', 'n writin', 'n 'rithmetic." These children have eagerly trudged long miles to get the "book larnin'", as they call it, which to them is treasured beyond gold. They have come from lonely little cabin homes on some steep mountain side, or on the banks of the many creeks which traverse this land, creeks with such picturesque names as Troublesome, Greasy, Turkey Fork, Creek of Darkness. Descendants of hardy American pioneers, their ancestors for generations have struggled to eke out a bare existence. Hemmed in by mountains, handicapped by poverty and lack of education, the lives of these children hold none of the advantages of a progressive school system, no books or recreations, none of the simple joys which all childish hearts should know.

With their heritage of staunchness, courage, patience and fortitude, the potentialities of these children are incalculable. Of such may be an Alvin York to go forth from his native mountains and in the manner of it's-all-in-the-day's-work perform a deed so heroic and breathtaking that it stirs and thrills an entire world.

To teach these children love and respect for the Flag and its glorious history, to instil in them the very spirit of the Flag

which is symbolized in the meaning of its colors, "Courage, Purity and Truth," to put into their lives high ideals, and also to give them many happy hours, is the aim of the Star Spangled Banner Club.

To these clubs each child in the school belongs, meetings being held during school hours. At the meetings they learn patriotic poems and songs, prepare little plays, learn the history of the Flag and its correct use, and have read to them books which are worth while and inspiring.

Looking about for a book which would fit their needs and be instructive and also intensely interesting, from many books sent me by publishers and book stores I selected "Sons of Liberty" by Gertrude Robinson as the most eminently desirable. Each club receives one copy of this book.

As Directing Chairman of these clubs I write the children frequent letters in which I relate Flag history and stories of courage, patriotism and integrity, and also I send them patriotic poems and songs which I copy for them.

The Chapters of my own state of Maine have been splendidly cooperative and have most generously contributed the first books for the Star Spangled Banner Clubs. As time goes on and another book is needed I shall look to the Chapters of some other state to follow the leadership of the Maine Chapters, for this club is wholly a GIFT to the children both materially and in service. Our reward will be the knowledge of having put enrichment and happiness into bleak little lives.

Already our project is bearing fruit, for from the material I have sent, the Star Spangled Banner Club of the Caney Creek Community Center in Kentucky is preparing a patriotic pageant to be given soon for the fifteen hundred people of that mountain district. They will come to it from miles around, from all the mountains and valleys and creeks and hollows, by foot and by jolt wagon. It will be a big event in the lives of the children and the mountaineers, something to be remembered.

# General Peter Muhlenberg

"The Fighting Parson of the Revolution"

BY LOUISE HARTLEY FAIRMAN

THE historic Muhlenberg family to whom the Nation is so greatly indebted, will be honored this year, commemorating the 200th anniversary of their arrival, 1742, in this country. There were few early American families at that time who possessed a greater influence or left a more lasting contribution to the laying of the solid foundation of the New America.

The father, Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, who came to this country as a Lutheran missionary, was prominent three decades before the Revolution in the colony of Pennsylvania. As a circuit-rider he established the Lutheran church in the colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. While in this service he met and married a daughter of Conrad Weiser, an influential trader, close friend and associate of William Penn.

Three sons were born to this union, became ordained ministers and later attained national recognition in various fields. Fred Augustus, an orator of note, was a member of the Continental Congress and twice served as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Ernest, the youngest son, became a noted botanist.

The first son, born at Trappe, Pa., baptised John Peter Gabriel distinguished himself for bravery as aide-de-camp to General George Washington and was so honored by him. As he grew older, he abandoned the names of John and Gabriel, using the simple form of Peter Muhlenberg.

Peter was often the source of worry to his parents because of inattention to his studies. He was the out-door athletic type. Pastor Muhlenberg wrote in his diary, about Peter, "He does not care much about female society, but is bent on hunting and fishing."

All through his boyhood Peter had heard stories of warfare in connection with King George's War, the war between England and France in 1754 and Genl. Braddock's defeat in Pennsylvania in 1755 brought action closer home to him. These thrilling stories made as indelible impression upon



JOHN PETER GABRIEL MUHLENBERG  
FROM STATUE IN U. S. CAPITOL  
BLANCHE NEVIN, SCULPTOR

Peter as the wild west cowboy stories do upon the American youth of today. Consequently he developed an early liking and yearning for thrilling military experiences.

But father Muhlenberg had other ambitions for his eldest son. He personally instructed the youth in the duties and doctrine of the Lutheran faith. Realizing that he was making little headway, Peter and a sister were placed in care of a highly educated English woman. From this experience and the association with the Hanover group, one of the oldest Lutheran churches

in this country, Peter derived valuable training.

Eventually the Muhlenbergs moved to Philadelphia where the boys were placed in an academy now the University of Pennsylvania. Here Peter seemed to make some progress as he had the good fortune to be able to speak both German and English.

Desiring further education, the elder Muhlenberg sent his three sons abroad for training in the Lutheran Institutions at Halle, Germany, where he had been a teacher in his youth. Some historians give credence to the story that Peter, now 16 years old, being 100% American would not stand for the rigid military discipline inflicted by one of the German instructors, so ran away to learn a trade.

Suffice to say, Peter, who did not chose to attend school, did enlist in an English regiment known as the Sixtieth Regiment on Foot, which was then being recruited. Again his fluent use of both English and German served him well. He made many friends and shipped with this company to America. Peter was then released from military service and took up his theological studies in earnest.

The elder Muhlenberg, who was pastor of a large Lutheran church and served the surrounding country, now decreed that Peter should follow in his footsteps. The experience abroad seemed to have awakened Peter to his first duty. Consequently he dedicated himself to the cause and became a brilliant and convincing preacher. By the time he was 21, Peter was assisting his father and filling pulpits throughout Pennsylvania. This proof is given by records which show that at one time when he took charge of his father's large church, "There was such a concourse and throng in St. Michael's as never before had taken place since the church was erected. After service the elders came to my house and congratulated me with much feeling on the sermon delivered by my son," wrote the proud father.

Peter's first real pastorate was that of several Lutheran congregations along the Raritan river in northern New Jersey. Here as usual, he made many friends although he made no secret of his interest in national affairs and preached patriotism during the early period of the Revolution.

About this time, November 1770, Peter brought his bride, the former Anna Barbara

Meyers, daughter of a well-to-do potter in Philadelphia, to his new parish. From then on life was full of events for Peter. His fame as a brilliant preacher had gone far.

A short time after his marriage, he received a "call" in the form of a letter from Squire Woods at Woodstock, Virginia, stating that they were looking for a minister for that community who could speak both German and English. He stated that the salary would be "Two hundred and fifty pounds Pennsylvania currency with a Parsonage House and a Farm of at least Two Hundred Acres of Extremely Good Land with every other convenience Out House belonging to same, which will render it very convenient for a Gentleman's Seat," with "P. S. If you should desire to go to London (to be ordained in the clergy of the Church of England) I make no Doubt of the Vestry advancing sufficient Sum to defray the expenses."

Soon after receiving this letter, Peter accompanied by proper credentials, visited the Woodstock community. Being well pleased with the people in this beautiful Valley, he made up his mind immediately to accept their offer and soon thereafter left for England. After instructions, examination and ordination in the King's Chapel of St. James, London, he returned and assumed his duties in Virginia where a new church was under construction.

Tall, amiable Peter Muhlenberg became a favorite both as a minister and a patriotic citizen. He was soon elected as magistrate of the town and later served on the Committee of Correspondence and Resolutions. Having been elected a delegate to the convention called to meet in Williamsburg, Peter gave his full support to the colonists laden with taxes by England. Later he attended the opening of Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Although he advocated independence from England for the colonies, Peter resigned in 1774 from all civic affairs, after hearing criticism from some of the clergy, of his political activities. However sometime later he wrote his brother, "The times are getting troublesome with us and beginning to wear a hostile appearance. Independent companies are forming in every county and politics engross all conversation. I had thrown up my commission as chair-



man of the committee of correspondence and of magistrate likewise; but last week we had a general election in the county for a great committee, according to the resolves of Congress, and I am again chosen chairman, so that, whether I choose or not, I am to be a *politician*."

As a delegate from Dunmore County, Peter attended the convention in Richmond, held in the historic St. John's Church and heartily agreed with the appeal of Patrick Henry which ended in the dramatic words, ". . . As for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

The resolution adopted here to muster, form and drill militia and encourage the "manufacture of salt, gunpowder, iron and steel," was soon carried out. In January 1776 officers were chosen for the new battalions and Pastor Muhlenberg was selected colonel of the Eighth Battalion of Virginia. It is of special interest that Muhlenberg and Patrick Henry were the only civilians without previous military service to be appointed as colonels.

That there was greater need for his service in the battle for freedom, than in the pulpit, Peter Muhlenberg was now convinced. He made this declaration among his parishioners and stated that he would on a certain Sunday, preach his farewell sermon. This news spread around like wildfire and on the momentous Sunday, the little church and adjoining grave yard was packed.

Wearing the usual black ministerial robe, the Rev. Muhlenberg conducted the regular morning service and pronounced the benediction. Suddenly throwing back his robe, to the surprise of the congregation, he displayed his new uniform, that of a colonel and with great piety and earnestness he said, "There is a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to pray, but those times have passed away. There is a time to fight and that time has come."

After which he strode to the door, commanded the drums to beat, called for recruits, and proceeded to read his commission to them. He secured about 300 men that day and continued recruiting them for months. Thomas Buchanan Read, the Pennsylvania poet, has painted this traditional episode in poetry which ends in, ". . . Who dares; this was the Patriot's cry, As striding from the desk he came,

'Come out with me in Freedom's name, For her to live, for her to die?' A hundred voices answered, 'I'."

Similar to the "all out" attitude of a rudely awakened America after the Pearl Harbor tragedy, was Pastor Muhlenberg's reaction. In writing to a relative he said, "I am a clergyman it is true, but I am a member of society as well as the poorest layman, my liberty is as dear to me as to any man. Shall I then sit still and enjoy myself at home when the best blood of the continent is spilling. Do you think if America should be conquered, I would be safe? Far from it. And would you not sooner fight like a man, than die like a dog?"

The crowning achievement to a brilliant military career during which time he won many friends and followers, came to General Muhlenberg at the surrender of the British at Yorktown. As a well deserved honor General Washington appointed Peter Muhlenberg to receive the sword of the defeated Cornwallis.

In 1783 Congress promoted Muhlenberg to the rank of Major General. The same year he became a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. In summing up Peter Muhlenberg's life, historian E. W. Hocker says, "His was a strikingly versatile and adaptable career. He was clergyman, apparently in two denominations at the same time. He was a native of Pennsylvania but he commanded Virginia troops. Then he entered upon a political career of distinction in Pennsylvania and in an era of intense partisan strife he completely escaped the vituperation and savage attack to which almost every other man prominent in public affairs was subjected."

There are many interesting memorials to the memory of Peter Muhlenberg, the little town of Woodstock, Va., has several. On their Court House has been placed a bronze tablet commemorating both the building of the Court House in 1791, and Peter Muhlenberg's sermon in the church on the opposite side of the Square, in 1776. A pewter communion set and an altar cloth used in the Woodstock church when Peter was the pastor, are all preserved in Woodstock. In the Emmanuel Episcopalian church in Beckford Parish, a large window is inscribed, "In memory of General Peter Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame."

# Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

*Genealogical Editor*

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the  
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ARKANSAS is represented in our Library by 124 volumes, 68 of which are brief county histories, the compilations of the Arkansas Historical Society, and 19 volumes of valuable records collected by the Genealogical Records Committee of that state.

There are 27 chapters located in 23 of the 75 counties in the state. This suggests possibilities of valuable expansion of our Society.

From the History of Arkansas by Atkinson: "The first large settlement of what is now the State of Arkansas, was the establishment of Arkansas Post in 1686 and the ill-fated plan of LaSalle to develop the new country. Thence for one hundred and twenty-five years afterwards the trading post, Arkansas Post, remained only a slumbering village.

"About forty years after the establishment of Arkansas Post, John Law, a Frenchman, secured from France a grant of land twelve miles square on the north branch of the Arkansas River, but a few miles from Arkansas Post and to this post he sent several hundred German settlers. The Colonists subsequently abandoned the settlement, went down the Mississippi and located a few miles below at New Orleans.

"During the next seventy-five years, after the failure of Law's scheme, but few settlers came to this part of Louisiana territory, so, when Louisiana became a part of the United States in 1803, there were but four or five hundred white people in the district of Arkansas and they were French. After this, those who settled were mostly of English descent and by 1820 the population, no more than 14,000, were mostly from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee."

When the territory was established, Arkansas was a part of the territory of Missouri and comprised the counties of Arkansas, Lawrence, Pulaski, Clarke and Hemstead, which, with the Indian lands, constituted the entire state, with the seat of government at Port of Arkansas. Presi-

dent Monroe appointed James Miller, the hero of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, as the first Territorial Governor; Charles Jouett of Michigan, Robert Letcher of Kentucky and Andrew Scoll as Judges; and Robert Crittenden of Kentucky, then only twenty-two years of age, as first Territorial Secretary.

Probably the most authentic data available on early Arkansas, from a genealogical standpoint, is found in the Inventories of the County Archives prepared by the Historical Records Survey Division of Community Service, Works Progress Administration. This government project was sponsored by the College of Arts & Science of Arkansas and co-sponsored by the County Judges of the state.

Each volume contains early maps, a brief historical sketch with names of some of the early settlers, the wills, deeds, court records on file in the county seats and the years which these records cover.

An example of what can be found that is of interest to the research worker: Izard County. The first known white settler of Izard county was John Lafferty, a Revolutionary soldier, who came to the territory in 1807 and built a log home for his family on a stream now known as Lafferty's Creek. In 1809 an Indian agent, Jacob Wolf, built a log house that served as the first Court House of the county. This is still preserved as a museum and is standing at Norfolk in Baxter County. In 1810 Dick Wilson and his three sons settled here. \* \* \* Early settlers were chiefly from Tennessee.

Polk County. The section of the state from which Polk County was erected was first settled by hunters and trappers. In the early Thirties a number of men, mostly from Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri, migrated here and among the names, all of which indicate Anglo-Saxon origin, are Thomas Griffith, Jacob Miller, James Pirtle, Isaac Jones and others. The house of James Pirtle at Panther, a post office near Dallas, was used as the first seat of Justice.

After a fire of March 1883 in the Clerk's Office in which the records were destroyed, a new court house was erected. The first Methodist family to locate in the county was that of James Pirtle, who moved there in 1833.

\* \* \*

Monroe County. Very early settlers of what is now Monroe County, Arkansas, were Peter Burwell and John B. De Place, who were living on Cache River in 1800. The nucleus of the first community was formed about 1819 by a group of veterans of the War of 1812 who had received Land Bounty Warrants for service in that war. Monroe County was formed by Act of the Territorial Legislature, November 22, 1829, and the first seat of Justice was "the house of the widow of the late Thomas Maddox" and this remained so until 1833. Most legal records date from 1816.

The earliest known settler of Searcy County was Robert Adams, who took land by a squatter's right about 1817 when the Cherokee Indians were moved to Tennessee. Among other settlers who came prior to 1836 were Rufus Raglan, Jesse Jackson, Charles Boyd and John Wiley. Most of the settlers came from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky.

As an example of the records listed, Benton County was created from Washington County in 1836, in which there are 237 volumes of deeds dating from 1837; wills since 1865 comprise 2250 instruments. There are 8 volumes of records of wills since 1837, 7 volumes of administrations and 6 volumes of Guardian's Bonds dating from 1858.

\* \* \*

## Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

**A-43. (a) Key.**—Wanted parentage, ancestry of James Key born about 1740 (where?) Maryland or Virginia, married Judith Keith, daughter of Reverend James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph, of Tuckahoe, Virginia. Residence during and after the Revolutionary War, Fauquier County, Virginia, until 1792, he removed to Mason County, Kentucky, where he died in 1817. He had a brother, Price Key, born 1758.

**(b) Cagle.**—Wanted information about John Cagle and wife Mary —, of North Carolina. Before the Revolutionary War, two Cagle (Kagle) brothers emigrated from Germany, settled in the Colony of Carolina. Their sons fought in the Revolutionary War. After the war, John Cagle removed to Tennessee. He died in Robertson County, Tennessee, 1826. Among his children: Charles, Mary, Jacob and others. Mrs. William Jay Whitefort, St. Elmo, Illinois.

**A-43. Craighead-Alexander.**—Wanted information concerning the family or descendants of John Craighead, fourth son of Reverend Thomas Craighead and wife Margaret, who came from Ireland to Boston in 1714 and died in Virginia. Family history says this John settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Am trying to establish a Craighead-Alexander marriage. Mrs. Albert LeRoy Brown, Rocky Hill, Greeneville, Tennessee.

**A-43. (a) Ennis-Van Ness.**—Want parents of John Ennis, born in New Jersey about 1745, died in 1806 in New York City, and his wife Mary Van Ness, born 1749 and died in 1809, buried in St. Pauls Churchyard, New York City. Their daughter, Mary Ann Ennis, 1785-1861, married Thomas Tyson Woodruff in 1810 in New York City. Was John Ennis' father's name James?

**(b) Tyson-Tweedle.**—Want parents of Thomas Tyson (died 1796) and of his wife Ann (died 1814). Who was Ann? They lived and died in Belleville, New Jersey. A daughter Mary 1745-1838, married Thomas Woodruff of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Was Thomas Tyson in the Revolution? Also parents of Mary Tweedle, who married 1782 John Brevoort, lived at Brevoort Farm, New York City. Mrs. Charles M. Benedict, 317 West 104th Street, New York City, N. Y.

**A-43. (a) Green.**—Want names of parents of Benjamin Green, born in Allegheny County, Maryland, in, I believe, Greens Furnace, 1759. He left in 1799 to come to Ohio, Licking County. He married Katherine Biem (or Boehm).

**(b) Switzer.**—Would like Revolutionary War record, if any, of John Switzer (or Swisher as it was later spelled) who came to America with two brothers, Nicholas and Valentine, from Switzerland, between 1750 and 1770, and settled in or near what is now known as Wardensville, Harden County, West Virginia. I have understood that he was a personal servant of Baron Von Steuben. Mrs. Katherine K. Crawford, 459 Briarwood Drive, Akron, Ohio.

**A-43. (a) Rector-Battershell.**—Want parents of Nancy Rector, born about 1767, probably Fauquier County, Virginia, died about 1847, married March 1786 Freeman Battershell (Battershall) of Virginia and Bourbon County, Kent. Was Abigail Rector who married John Battershell Nancy's sister and he a brother to Freeman? Freeman Battershall went to Illinois, Kansas, Ohio. Children: Susannah married Kelly Tucker; Cynthia married Osburn S. Tucker (brothers).

(b) **Allison.**—Who were the ancestors and parents of Silas Allison, born December 25, 1824, Pike County, Ohio? He might have been the son of Jesse Allison and Rachel, she was born in Pennsylvania. Edith P. H. McCullough, 1626 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, California.

A-'43. (a) **Corbin-Edwards.**—Wanted ancestry and data on Richard Corbin and wife Rebecca Edwards of Georgia. Known children: David, Samuel, Austin, Matilda, Agnes (James maybe), Merida Peter, born February 24, 1830, Savannah, Georgia, Freemason. Came to California with cousin Smith Hood, from Dahlonega. Aunt, Mrs. Gates, of Atlanta. Richard Corbin was planter in South Carolina, Georgia, before Civil War.

(b) **Endicott.**—Wanted parentage of Joseph Endicott, lived in Illinois and New Harmony, Indiana, wife unknown. Children: James, married first—unknown children; Joseph Nathan, born 1836, John, and girl unknown. Second wife Caroline Geer; Samuel; George; Charles; America; Willamette married Knight; Emeline married Isabel. Mrs. O. Worthington, 7645 S. E. 22nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

A-'43. (a) **Carey-Jenny.**—Want proof that Sarah Carey, wife of John Jenny, was the daughter of Sir Wymonde Carye (listed in D. A. R. Magazine January 1930 page 14). John Jenny and wife were early emigrants to America. My reference states Sir Wymonde Carye "died issueless."

(b) **Bowen.**—Wanted data on Mary Bowen of Coventry. Married 1755 Asa Lyman. Mrs. May Hart Smith, 312 East G Street, Ontario, California.

A-'43. (a) **Straight.**—Wanted parentage of Relief Straight, born about February 1804, presumably in New York State. Lived in Palmyra and was one of nine children: five girls and four boys. Married a builder of looms in Palmyra by the name of Matthew Newton; moved to Medina County, Ohio, before 1830, with their three small children: Solomon Goodsell, Sarah Maria, and John.

(b) **Newton.**—Wanted to know ancestry of Matthew Newton, born in Connecticut about 1797. Made looms, spinning wheels, and chairs. Located in Palmyra, New York, and was partner in a woolen mill. Married Relief Straight, presumably at Palmyra. They moved to Medina County, Ohio, before 1830, with their three young children: Solomon Goodsell, Sarah Maria, and John. Mrs.

Louise C. McKittrick, 2303 Iowa Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

A-'43. (a) **Post.**—Wanted name of wife and names of children of George Post (Pfost) who lived in Hardy County, Virginia, now West Virginia. April 20, 1791, he was confirmed and took communion at the old Lutheran Church near Petersburg, West Virginia, now Grant County.

(b) **Fox-Stuckey.**—Wanted name of parents of Simon Stuckey and his wife Barbara Fox, who were married at Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, about 1760. Mrs. Harry M. Rankin, 416 East Street, Washington Court House, Ohio.

A-'43. (a) **Mathis-Boyd.**—Desire names and dates of parents of James Mathis and wife Isabella Boyd who raised a large family in Stewart County, Tennessee. Probably married in early 1820's.

(b) **Bobbitt-Gunn.**—Desire information on parents of James Bobbitt, born 1782, North Carolina and his wife, Mary Gunn, born 1790, North Carolina. They married in 1809 and moved from Rutherford County, Tennessee, to Gibson County, Tennessee, in 1830. Had large family. Both buried at Dyer, Tennessee. Mrs. J. A. Mount, P. O. Box 1197, Corpus Christi, Texas.

A-'43. **Andrews-Lockwood.**—Wanted ancestry, birth and all data possible concerning Chauncey Andrews who died in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1848. He lived in Warwick, Rhode Island, where he married Almy Lockwood, Elder Samuel Littlefield of the First Baptist Church officiating, July 4, 1811. His first two children, Jason Stone and Abigail, were born in Coventry, Rhode Island. Mrs. Laura Curie Shields, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

A-'43. (a) **Miller.**—Parents' names wanted of George Miller, born 1769, in Pennsylvania, possibly Lancaster County. Died Portage County, Ohio, 1839. Married Elizabeth Barber. Children: Jacob, Polly, Sally, Susan, Henry, Samuel, Catharine, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Gideon, George. Who was Elizabeth Barber's parents? Born about 1780, place unknown, died Portage County, Ohio, 1856. Henry Miller, son of above, was born 1813, August 3, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

(b) **Caris.**—Who were the parents of Frederick Caris (or Carrius)? Date of birth and place unknown. Wife's name Rachel ——. Had a daughter Rachel Carrius Miller (Mrs. Henry Miller) born March 28, 1820 (place unknown) buried at Coldwater, Michigan, Branch County, January 13, 1900. Mrs. Leo Hurley, 75 Hooker Street, Coldwater, Michigan.

## Notes on Family Connections

BY DR. ARTHUR L. KEITH

Professor of Latin Language and Literature, University of South Dakota; and compiler of several family histories.

### 1791-1795

1. **Stanberry** (variously spelled): Solomon Stanberry was descendant of Tobias Stansbury, of Baltimore Co., Md., about 1690.

2. **McNew:** The McNews of Greene Co. undoubtedly descended from Jeremiah McNew, who died in Prince George Co., Md., about 1714-15.

3. **Johnson-Smallwood:** John Smallwood, of

Charles Co., Md., in his will of about 1768 mentions his grandson, Kinsey Johnson, who is to have a certain part of his estate, "if he returns to Maryland." The Kinsey Johnson married in 1791 is probably a son of the one mentioned above.

4. **Davis-Cawood:** Elizabeth Davis was probably granddaughter of Moses Cawood, of present Berkeley Co., W. Va., about 1755, who went to

Washington Co., Va., in 1771, and to Blount Co., Tenn., in 1800, where he died in 1809. His granddaughter married Miles Cunningham.

**5. Broyles:** James Broyles was a son of Jacob Broyles, one of the six brothers who came to East Tenn. about 1780. Eleanor was his first cousin, daughter of Matthias Broyles, who came about the same time. Ephraim Broyles was a son of Matthias. Their descendants still live in Washington and Greene Counties.

**6. Stonecypher** (variously spelled): Original German **Steinsiffer**. A history (in preparation) of Michael Clore, who settled in Virginia in 1717, and descendants, brings in this family. They lived in present Madison Co., Va., thence to Tenn.

**7. Wilhoit-Yager:** Reuben Wilhoit was the son of Conrad Wilhoit by his wife, Elizabeth Broyles. Mary Yeager was the daughter of Solomon Yeager by his wife, another Elizabeth Broyles. They went to White Co., Tenn. Adam Wilhoit was Reuben's brother, who left Greene Co. about 1798.

#### 1796-1800

**8. Wilhoit:** Rosanna Wilhoit was daughter of Conrad Wilhoit, in Birth Register of old Hebron Church in present Madison Co., Va.

**9. Broyles:** Jeremiah Broyle(s) was the son of Jacob Broyles, one of the six brothers who came to Tenn. in 1780. In Greene Co. records as late as 1825.

**10. English:** Andrew English, who wrote letter accompanying bond giving consent to his daughter's marriage, was the son of Andrew English who died in Chester Co., Pa., 1749.

**11. Wilhoit:** Elijah Wilhoit was probably son of Conrad Wilhoit, though he might have been the son of Conrad's son Adam, who was married as early as 1778. I have found Elijah Wilhoit in Roane Co., Tenn., in the 1850 census, aged 72, with wife Elizabeth.

**12. Broyles-Bays:** John Broyles was son of Jacob. His wife's name was positively Frances Bays, although given Broyles on outside of bond. Name inside almost illegible, but correct information from granddaughter of above couple.

**13. Broyles:** Aaron Broyles was son of Michael Broyles, a Revolutionary soldier, who came to Tenn. about 1780, one of the six brothers. Aaron went to Campbell Co., Tenn. about 1810.

**14. Broyles:** Matthias Broyles was son of Matthias, one of the six brothers. Matthias, Jr., went to Rutherford Co., Tenn. about 1810.

**15. English:** Agnes English was née Robertson, and this was her 2nd marriage. She was daughter of Thomas Robertson, and she married, 1st., Andrew English, Mar. 31, 1790 in Greene Co., Tenn. (name then given Robinson). Descendants of both marriages in Greene Co. today. Her brother was Michael Robertson, my great-grandfather. He went to Blount Co., Tenn., about 1800, and married Mary, daughter of Moses Cawood.

**16. Robinson-Hibbit:** The name on outside, Mary Robinson (or Robertson) is correct.

**17. Broyles:** Rebecca Broyles is the correct name. She was daughter of Adam Broyles, not one of the six brothers, but another Adam, their first cousin, who came over from Randolph Co., N. C., about 1789 and joined them. He lived in

Washington Co., Tenn., where Daniel Moore died in 1820. His will is at Jonesboro.

**18. Robinson:** Sarah Robinson was daughter of Thomas Robertson by his 1st wife. They went to Daviess Co., Indiana, before 1820.



#### Record of Marriages Performed by the Reverend James Guthrie

*Pastor of Laurel Hill Congregational Church for  
forty-six years*

Dunbar township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, contributed by L. Ethel Boughner, Great Meadows Chapter, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

- 174. 1831 Feb. 24—William Rankin to Eliza Junk. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 175. 1831 Apr. 19—Thomas G. Ewing to Mary McQuire. Both of Connellsville.
- 176. 1831 Apr. 26—Dr. Jos. Rogers to Elizabeth Johnston both of Connellsville.
- 177. 1831 Aug. 4—Thomas Craig to Nancy Gibson. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 178. 1931 Oct. 13—James Vance to Isabella Foster. Both of Tyrone Ch.
- 179. 1831 Nov. 17—John Stoffer to Mary Cunningham. Both of Tyrone Ch.
- 180. 1831 Nov. 22—John Quinn to Mary Chain. Both of Tyrone Ch.
- 181. 1831 Nov. 30—Andrew Byers, Jr. to Jane Hamilton. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 182. 1831 Dec. 8—John Morreland to Priscilla Rogers. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 183. 1831 Dec. 15—David Huston of Green Hill Co. (Greene Co.) to Sarah Paul of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 184. 1831 Dec. 15—Matthew Allen to Elizabeth Junk. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 185. 1831 Dec. 22—Hugh Laughlin of Dunlaps Creek Ch. to Jeannette Brice of Tyrone Ch.
- 186. 1832 Mar. 6—Joseph Gaut to Margaret Francis. Both of Tyrone Ch.
- 187. 1832 May 21—John Duff of Westmoreland Co. to Marjorie Fishburn of Tyrone.
- 188. 1832 June 14—Henry B. Gougher to Aramenta McCormick. Both of Little Redstone.
- 189. 1832 Nov. 15—William Ball to Nancy Wilkerson. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 190. 1832 Nov. 22—William Laughery to Elvira Highberger. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 191. 1832 Nov. 27—Isaac Haslett to Sarah Junk. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 192. 1833 Jan. 15—James Hartford to Jane Halliday. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 193. 1833 Jan. 17—Thomas Boyd to Anne Woods. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 194. 1833 Sept. 26—William Foster to Anne Smith. Both of Tyrone Ch.
- 195. 1833 Dec. 11—John McNeal of Ohio to Marjorie McNeal of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 196. 1834 June 10—James Blackstone to Nancy Johnston. Both of Connellsville Ch.
- 197. 1834 Aug. 25—Henry V. Combs of Georges Creek to Elizabeth Kennedy of Laurel Hill Ch.
- 198. 1835 Mar. 10—William Cunningham to Mary Torrance. Both of Tyrone Ch.



199. 1835 June—Abel Griffith to Hannah Gore. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
200. 1835 June 9—Samuel Junk to Rebecca Sherrard. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
201. 1835 Sept. 1—Samuel Morrow to Rebecca Smith. Both of Tyrone Ch.
202. 1835 Nov. 5—Jacob Brainerd to Elinor McGilland. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
203. 1835 Dec. 31—James Cunningham to Rosanna Minor. Both of Upper Middletown.
204. 1836 Feb. 18—Jesse Arnold to Mary Wylie. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
205. 1836 July 23—Matthew Cooley to Isabel Espy. Both of Tyrone Ch.
206. 1836 Mar. 1—John Stoffer to Elizabeth Cunningham. Both of Tyrone Ch.
207. 1836 June 7—Hugh Torrance, Jr. to Anne Cunningham. Both of Tyrone Ch.
208. 1836 Aug. 14—Walker Espy to Elizabeth Torrance. Both of Tyrone Ch.
209. 1837 Mar. 23—George Campbell to Margaret Gibson. Both of Franklin Twns.
210. 1837 Mar. 30—John Cunningham to Mary Miller. Both of Upper Middletown.
211. 1837 May 15—Mark Francis to Margaret Tyan. Both of Tyrone Ch.
212. 1837 June 29—James McDonald to Elizabeth Strickler.
213. 1837 Sept.—James Stewart to Millie Fuller. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
214. 1837 Oct. 5—Power Henry of Westmoreland Co. to Libby Guthrie of Williamsport, Washington Co.
215. 1837 Dec. 14—Silas Egthearts to Mary Wilkens. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
216. 1838 Feb. 16—John Boyd of Tyrone Ch. to Sarah Ann Clark of Laurel Hill Ch.
217. 1838 Mar. 15—John Cox to Jane Patterson. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
218. 1838 Apr. 12—Thomas Wilson to Jane Gilland. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
219. 1838 June 20—David Torrance to Nancy Coolet. Both of Tyrone Ch.
220. 1838 Sept. 6—William Anderson to Rebecca Simmons. Both of Tyrone Ch.
221. 1838 Sept. 25—James McBeth to Marjory Hamilton. Both of Tyrone Ch.
222. 1838 Oct. 23—Samuel Prue to Prisilla Allen. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
223. 1839 Sept. 12—Isaac Skiles of Uniontown to Rebecca Russell of Laurel Hill
224. 1839 Oct. 24—John A. Murphy to Claryssa Patterson. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
225. 1839 Nov. 19—Robert Dugan to Eliza Gilcrest. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
226. 1839 Dec. 12—Robert McNeal, Jr. to Hannah Hanker. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
227. 1838 Mar. 15—John Carns to Susanna Venarsdale of Tyrone Ch.
228. 1839 Dec. 19—Samuel Elliott of Wharton Twntship. to Sarah McNeal of Dunbar.
229. 1840 July 11—Matthew Byers to Mary Ann Vance. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
230. 1840 Aug. 6—David Young to Rebecca Francis. Both of Tyrone Ch.
231. 1840 Sept. 24—Johnston Murphy to Rebecca Watson. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
232. 1840 Dec. 2—Matthew Gilcrest to Parthenia McDonald. Both of Laurel Hill
233. 1840 Dec. 3—Samuel Watson to Elizabeth Drennon. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
234. 1841 Jan. 14—Hugh Cunningham to Barbara Stewart. Both of Tyrone Ch.
235. 1841 Jan. 14—Thomas Junk to Nancy Haslett. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
236. 1841 Feb. 9—Jacob Curay to Ann Dickson. (Colored Persons)
237. 1841 April 27—Alexander Johnston of New Haven to Anne Smith of Franklin.
238. 1841 May 5—Josiah Shepler of Sewickley Ch. to Thresa Cunningham of Tyrone.
239. 1841 Nov. 11—James Deenvey to Elizabeth Jarvis. (Colored Persons)
240. 1841 Dec. 23—Wm. McKee to Mary Shank. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
241. 1841 Dec. 14—James Paul to Mary Clark. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
242. 1842 Feb. 22—David Henderson to Margaret Oldshoe. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
243. 1842 Mar. 31—Steve McCourtney of Long Run to Elinor Smith of Tyrone Ch.
244. 1842 May 3—Nathan Graham of Bridgeport to Eliza Johnston of Dunlaps Creek.
245. 1842 Oct. 19—Isreal Stimble to Susan Layton. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
246. 1843 Feb. 23—Monroe Bute to Elizabeth Ball. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
247. 1843 Aug. 30—Samuel Craig to Mary J. Byers. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
248. 1843 Sept. 4—John Leighty to Harriet Wirthington. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
249. 1843 Dec. 26—Beng—Byers to Mary M. Henry. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
250. 1844 Jan. 2—Joseph Humbert to Sarah Junk. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
251. 1844 Oct. 1—John Byers of Laurel Hill Ch. to Jane W. Skyles of Uniontown.
252. 1844 Nov. 21—James Cunningham to Mrs. Mary Hurst. Both of Tyrone Ch.
253. 1845 May 22—Wm. Shaffer to Ann McNeil. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
254. 1845 Oct. 15—John Craig to Mary N. McKee. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
255. 1846 Feb. 5—Thomas Gardiner to Martha Foster. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
256. 1846 June 4—George Shayley to Elizabeth Byers. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
257. 1846 Nov. 24—John Boyd of Tyrone Ch. to Elvira Rogers of Laurel Hill Ch.
258. 1846 Nov. 26—Shepler Essington to Kattie Jane Bayer. Both of Laurel Hill.
259. 1846 — 25—John Wesley McLaughlin to Mary Gilland. Both of Laurel Hill.
260. 1846 Dec. 24—William Work to Lusattra McLaughlin. Both of Laurel Hill.
261. 1846 Dec. 24—Samuel Long of Connellsville to Jerusha Humbert of Laurel Hill.
262. 1847 — John Work to Sarah McLaughlin. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
263. 1847 Jan. 28—Arthur Skyles to Nancy Worthington. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
264. 1847 Mar. 16—Morrison Bute to Ellen Wood. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
265. 1847 Apr. 20—Samuel Guthrie of Armstrong Co. to Mary Russell of Fayette Co.
266. 1847 Aug.—George Wying to Elizabeth Foster. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

267. 1847 ————Madison Bute to Miss ———— Humbert.  
 268. 1847 Nov. 30—Blair Frances to Jane Ryan. Both of Tyrone Ch.  
 269. 1848 Feb. 17—George Laughlin to Elizabeth Day. Both of Fayette Co.
270. 1848 July 22—Wm. Young to Jane Torrance. Both of Tyrone Ch.  
 271. 1848 Aug. 24—James Shaffer to Elizabeth Skyles. Both of Franklin Twns.  
 272. 1841 Dec. 12—Rev. Ross Stevenson to Margaret Taylor. Both of Connellsville.

### Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in Marion Co., West Virginia

Contributed by Mrs. W. H. Conaway, Librarian of Marion County Public Library

1. Capt. James Booth	Booths Creek
2. Nathaniel Cochran	Willow Tree Cemetery
3. Jacob Sturm	McElfresh Cemetery, Teverbaugh
4. Maj. Thomas Cramer	Cramer Cemetery, Winfield
5. James Morgan	" " "
6. Wm. Cunningham	Old Cemetery, Grafton Road
7. Benjamin Hayhurst	Hayhurst Cemetery, Monongah
8. Jacob Vangilder	Mt. Zion Cemetery
9. Samuel Dudley	Dudley Cemetery (Near Farmington, Dunkard Hill Run)
10. Jacob Swisher	Mt. Zion Cemetery
11. Ezra Dodd	Maple Grove Cemetery
12. Jacob Bonner	" " "
13. Wm. Raymond	" " "
14. — Powell	" " "
15. Boaz Fleming	Woodlawn
16. Peter Miller	"
17. Richard Price	Lawson Cemetery
18. Elisha Clayton	Cunningham, Baxter
19. David Morgan	Morgan Mines
20. Godfrey Peters	Booths Creek
21. Zackwell Morgan	
22. Lieut. Morgan Morgan	
23. John Spann Conaway	Dragoo Cemetery, Katy
24. Thomas Conaway	Willey Graveyard, near Basnettville
25. Wm. Nichols	Near Fairmont
26. Heck Yost	"
27. Thomas Little	Little Cemetery, Grant District
28. Joseph Miller	Maple Grove Cemetery
29. James Robinson	Clelland Cemetery, Fairmont District

### Cemetery Records

#### Cemetery—Dudley

Name	West Virginia—County—Marion Location—Lincoln District		
	Birth	Death	Age
Dudley, Samuel (Revolutionary War)	1763	1850	87
Dudley, Margaret McDougal	1781	1841	60
Dudley, Asa	1767	1845	78
Dudley, Hannah (Wife of Asa Dudley)	1776	1823	47
Dudley, Catherine	1802	1805	3
Dudley, Sara (Daughter of Saml. & M. M. Dudley)	1781	1819	38
Dudley, Enoch	1816	1871	55
Dudley, Susanna	1816	1849	33
Dudley, W. B.	1816	1890	74
Dudley, Eveline (Wife of W. B. Dudley)	1818	1904	86
Price, Merriman	1795	1879	84
Price, Mary (Wife of M. Price)	1796	1853	57
Prichard, Mary	1818	1845	27

#### Cemetery—Veach

Name	West Virginia—County—Marion Location—Fairmont District		
	Birth	Death	Age
Veach, Benjamin	1765	1848	83
Veach, Mary (Wife of Benjamin)	1767	1827	60
Musgrave, John	1802	1882	80
Musgrave, Zebulon	1808	1882	74
Musgrave, Julia (Wife of Zebulon)	1808	1876	68
Smith, Isabella	1791	1865	74

## Cemetery—Wm. Parker

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Parker, John D.	1807	1879	72
Parker, Rebecca (Wife of John D.)	1813	1853	43
Boyers, Mary N. (Wife of Rev. H. C.)	1820	1853	33
Clayton, Little	1806	1895	89
Clayton, Rachel (Wife of Little)	1808	1861	53
Clayton, Amy (Wife of Little)	1806	1887	81

## Cemetery—Brumage

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Brumage, Elisha	1819	1893	74
Brumage, Isaac (Co. H 14th. W. Va. Inf.)	1791	1863	72
Brumage, Rosanan (Wife of Isaac)	1791	1879	88

## Cemetery—St. Johns

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Ammons, Matilda (Wife of William)	1820	1878	58
Ammons, William (Husband of Matilda)	1815	1861	46
Arnett, Levi (Husband of Barbary)	1802	1877	75
Arnett, Barbary (Wife of Levi)	1804	1857	53
Basnett, Philip S. (Husband of Mary A.)	1818	1899	81
Boor, Josiah D. (Husband of Mariah)	1809	1883	74
Boor, Mariah (Wife of Josiah)	1804	1895	91
Brown, Richard (Husband of Julia A.)	1817	1866	49
Conaway, Dorothy (Wife of John)	1819	1899	74
Conaway, Jeremiah (Husband of Mary)	1786	1864	78
Conaway, John (Husband of Dorothy)	1818	1876	58
Conaway, Mary (Wife of Jeremiah)	1782	1866	84
Cunningham, R. W.	1814	1894	80
Cunningham, Susan (Wife of R. W.)	1820	1891	71
Foreman, R. Jacob	1774	1853	79
Furbee, Mary A. L.	1803	1839	36
Hall, Reuben	1804	1892	88
Haught, Casander (Wife of Thomas)	1815	1903	88
Haught, Thomas (Husband of Casander)	1816	1879	63
Shafer, Ingaby	1812	1881	69
Hawkins, Aaron	1799	1876	77
Hawkins, Ann Catherine (Wife of Aaron)	1802	1895	93
Hawkins, Ruth	1770	1869	99
Jolly, William (Civil War (Union) Veteran)	1820	1886	66
Keck, Catherine (Wife of John)	1795	1842	47
Lough, John (Husband of Sarah)	1801	1882	81
Lough, Sarah (Wife of John)	1797	1858	61
Lough, Matilda (Wife of John)	1811	1880	69
Rice, Andrew (Civil War (Union) Veteran)	1810	1862	52
Rice, Elizabeth (Wife of Andrew)	1806	1865	49
Wallace, Ezra	1785	1871	86
Wallace, Rovert	1767	1848	81
Wells, Dudley (Husband of Rachel)	1811	1859	48
Wells, Nancy	1784	1857	69
Wells, Richard (Husband of Nancy)	1784	1863	79
Wells, Phebe (Wife of Thomas)	1792	1882	90
Wells, Thomas (Husband of Phebe)	1792	1858	66
Whetzel, Eliza (Wife of John)	1816	1884	68
Whetzel, John (Civil War (Union) Veteran)	1796	1875	79
Youst, Elva A. (Wife of Dr. Nicholas B.)	1809	1845	36
Youst, Dr. Nicholas B.	1812	1850	39

## Cemetery—Snoderly

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Snoderly, Michael	1819	1855	36
Snoderly, Mary (Wife of Michael)	1814	1893	79

## Cemetery—Snoderly

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Snoderly, John	1817	1885	68
Snoderly, Katherine (Wife of John)	1815	1902	85
Ice, John D.	1812	1865	53
Ice, Rebecca (Wife of John D.)	1822	1873	51
Ice, John	1775	1853	78
Ice, Nancy (Wife of John)	1771	1854	83
McDougal, Samuel	1826	1876	46
Floyd, Thompson E.	1814	1897	83
Floyd, Rachel (Wife of Thompson E.)	1821	1897	76
Sharps, William	1808	1882	74
Sharps, Margaret (Wife of William)	1811	1861	50
Muncil, Hannah	1820	1873	53
Evans, Thomas, W. D.	1814	1863	49

## Cemetery—St. John's

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Hanes, David	1824	1900	76
Gooch, Elizabeth	1828	1877	49
Sine, Elizabeth	1826	1903	77
Wells, Richard	1784	1863	79
Wells, Nancy (Wife of Richard)	1784	1857	69
Hall, Reuben	1804	1892	88
Keck, Catherine (Wife of John)	1795	1842	47
Basnett, Philip S.	1818	1899	81
Basnett, Mary A. (Wife of Philip S.)	1826	1909	83
Wilson, Sulvester	1808	1887	79
Gooch, Mary Ann	1825	1852	27
Furbee, Mary A. L.	1803	1839	36
Brown, Richard	1817	1866	49
Brown, Julia A. (Wife of Richard)	1821	1853	32
Wallace, Robert	1767	1848	81
Wallace, Ezra	1785	1871	86
Ammons, William	1815	1861	46
Ammons, Matilda (Wife of William)	1820	1878	58
Hanes, David	1824	1900	76

## Cemetery—Shackleford

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Fairmont District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Shackleford, (James?) (about)	1765	1815	50
Shackleford, S. (about) (Wife of J.)	1767	1815	48

## Cemetery—Shuman

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Shuman, Joshua	1827	1894	67
Shuman, Nancy (Wife of Joshua)	1824	1868	44
Shuman, John	1804	1875	71
Shuman, Mildred	1812	1891	79

## Cemetery—Snider

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Snider, Elisha G.	1805	1890	85
Snider, Nancy (Wife of E. G.)	1811	1863	52

## Cemetery—Snoderly

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Snoderly, Joseph	1824	1883	59
Snoderly, George	1791	1851	60
Snoderly, Elizabeth (Wife of George)	1799	1887	88

## Cemetery—Oaklawn

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Musgrave, Elijah.....	1815	1885	70
Baker, Fanny (Wife of Nicholas).....	1808	1897	88
Baker, Nicholas.....	1804	1888	84

## Cemetery—Pitzer

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Pitzer, Richard.....	1801	1879	78
Pitzer, Mary (Wife of Richard).....	1801	1843	42
Pitzer, Joel.....	1807	1868	61
Pitzer, Rebecca.....	1812	1879	67
Lowe, Matilda (Wife of Elihu).....	1819	1885	66
Youst, Aaron.....	1802	1879	77
Youst, Sarah (Wife of Aaron).....	1810	1886	76
Youst, F. R. (Co. M. 45h. W. Va. Cav. (Union)).			
Youst, John.....	1776	1850	74
Youst, Susanna (Wife of John).....	1776	1864	88
Youst, Susanna (Wife of Uriah).....	1824	1856	32
Youst, Uriah.....	1812	1892	80
Shaver, Josina (Wife of John).....	1814	1889	75
Toothman, Elizabeth (Wife of Eli).....	1827	1894	67
Toothman, Sarah (Wife of John).....	1782	1859	77
Kerns, Elizabeth.....	1779	1876	97
Robinson, Mary.....	1787	1877	90
Veach, John.....	1800	1857	57
Veach, Rebecca (Wife of John).....	1799	1883	84
Hawkins, Daniel D.....	1828	1907	79
Dawson, M. L. (Co. M, 4th W. Va. Cav.).			
Dawson, Harrietta (Wife of M. L.).....	1789	1859	70
Pitzer, Anthony.....	1799	1892	93
Pitzer, Eleanor (Wife of Anthony).....	1806	1891	85

## Cemetery—McDougal

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
McDougal, John.....	1778	1861	83
McDougal, Margaret (Wife of John).....	1784	1861	73
Hawkins, Mary (Wife of J. T. Hawkins).....	1796	1882	86

## Cemetery—Ministers

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Hawkins, Rev. Wm. H.....	1766	1855	89
Hawkins, Mary (Wife of Rev. Wm. H.).....	1782	1841	59

## Cemetery—Morris

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Morris, Richard.....	1784	1868	84
Morris, Susan (Wife of Richard).....	1792	1859	67
Swisher, G. W.....	1815	1891	76
Neptune, Caroline.....	1815	1897	82
Bowman, Lewis.....	1827	1896	72

## Cemetery—Oaklawn

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

Name	Birth	Death	Age
Gallahue, Louisa M. (Wife of J. C.).....	1826	1919	93
Musgrave, Sarah S. (Wife of John).....	1810	1881	81



## Cemetery—Maple Grove

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Union District

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Age</i>
Wolford, John H.....	1798	1875	76
Wolford, Catherine Ann (Wife of John).....	1803	1864	61
Morrow, Nathan.....	1804	1874	70
Morrow, Elizabeth: (Wife of Nathan).....	1814	1891	77
Higgenbotham, Dr. S.....	1816	1882	66
Dick, James (Co. A. 6th W. Va. Inf.).....	1827	1900	73

## Cemetery—McDougal

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Lincoln District

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Age</i>
McDougal, John.....	1778	1861	83
McDougal, Margaret (Wife of John).....	1784	1861	77
Hawkins, Mary (Wife of J. T. Hawkins).....	1796	1882	86

## Cemetery—Merrill

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Age</i>
Merrill, Burr.....	1806	1882	76
Merrill, Malinda (Wife of Burr).....	1817	1903	86

## Cemetery—Oaklawn

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—Paw Paw District

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Age</i>
Musgrave, John.....	1802	1882	80

## Cemetery—

West Virginia—County—Marion  
Location—City of Mannington  
Main Street Route 250

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Age</i>
Baker, John.....	1801	1868	67
Baker, Millie (Wife of John).....	1796	1876	80
Conway, Rev. William B.....	1821	1899	78
Conway, Alginda J. (Wife of William B.).....	1824	1909	86
Cotton, Harry.....	1821	1863	42
Cotton, Rachel.....	1818	1890	72
Curry, Margaret (Mother of D. J.).....	1820	1890	70
Clayton, John Wesley.....	1817	1869	52
Clayton, Harriat Jane (Wife of John Wesley).....	1819	1904	85
Dent, R. E.....	1817	1879	62
Dent, Nancy (Wife of R. E.).....	1815	1876	61
Davis, Sarah Ann (Wife of S. W. C.).....	1813	1865	52
Davis, S. W. C.....	1810	1886	75
Davis, Sarah A. (Wife of J. B.).....	1820	1884	64
Erwin, Thomas.....	1762	1820	58
Erwin, Salliar (Dau. of T. and N.).....			
Erwin, Thomas (Son of T. and N.).....		1856	..
Friend, H. Burt.....	1808	1889	81
Hawkins, James M.....	1820	1874	54
Hawkins, Abraham.....	1801	1862	51
Hawkins, Catharine.....	1806	1863	57
Helm, Jacob.....	1806	1869	63
Helm, Margaret (Wife of Jacob).....	1808	1876	68
Hough, Elizabeth (Wife of Joseph).....	1822	1865	43
Hough, Joseph.....	1818	1883	62
Hunt, Jesse.....	1818	1901	83
Hunt, Elizabeth (Wife of Jesse).....	1822	1881	59
Koen, Samuel H.....	1815	1878	63
Koen, Mary (Wife of Samuel H.).....	1825	1915	90
Linnall, Mary (Wife of Lewis).....	1818	1877	59
McInturff, S.....	1815	1886	71
Motter, J. B.....	1818	1903	85
Prichard, Amos.....	1825	1909	84

# Peter Jones Family from Penn.

Compiled by Mrs. Adah Daniel-Gould. Fort Scott, Kansas.

- I. Peter Jones . . . . . b. 1758 Westmoreland County, Penn.  
 Peter Jones . . . . . d. 1818 Ill.  
 Peter Jones . . . . . m. to Cassandra.  
 —Children—?

## II. Edmund—Philip—Cassandra—

- II. Edmund Jones . . . . . b. 1-22-1780 Pa. d. 1818 Cass Co. Ill.  
 Edmund Jones . . . . . m. 12-11-1798 Pa. to Cassandra Phelps.  
 Cassandra . . . . . b. 4-28-1784 Allegheny Co. Pa. d. 1870 Cass Co. Ill.

## III. They have issue—all born in Allegheny Co. Pa.

1. Electa . . . . . b. 4-15-1801 d. 1-7-1842 Ill. m. Isaac Youngblood.
  2. Philip . . . . . b. 8-27-1802 d. Ill.
  3. Cynthia . . . . . b. 6-20-1804 d. 1-22-1867 Ill. m. Thomas Young 1826.
  4. Philanthropus Roots . . . . . b. 3-6-1806 d. 11-15-1894 Ia. m. Smith
  5. Cassandra . . . . . b. 3-19-1808 d. Iowa m. Gilmore.
  6. Edmund . . . . . b. 2-8-1810 d. 1890 Iowa m.
  7. Rebecca Jane . . . . . b. 5-6-1812 d. 5-3-1874 Ill. m. Benjamin Gould 12-25-1833.
  8. Ahiman . . . . . b. 4-2-1814 d. after 1884 Ill. m.
  9. Anna Marie . . . . . b. 6-6-1816 d. 1893 Ill. m. Benjamin Thomas 1835.
1. Electa Jones and Isaac Youngblood had—Louisa—Susan—William J.—Emily—Lavina—Francis Marion b. 3-15-1835; d. 12-12-1907, Ill.—Sarah—Edmund D.—Rachel b. 1840. All in Ill. Perry Co.
  2. Philip died young.
  3. Cynthia Jones and Thomas Young of Hancock Co. Ill. had; John b. 10-27-1827, d. 8-15-1886—Owen—Gilmer (Killed in battle of Wilson Creek, Mo.—Joseph—Amanda (Tipton) b. 3-15-1837, d. 1920.
  4. Philanthropus Roots Jones (called Peter Jones) had; Leroy Gilmore b. 1849-1926 Ia.—Elizabeth—James—Sadie—Margaret Jame 1845-1937 Iowa—John. All lived in Lee Co., Iowa.
  5. Cassandra Jones and Mr. Gilmore had; ?—Robert—Rufus—Ellen—Julia, perhaps others. All lived in Iowa.
  6. Edmund Jones and ——— had; Harris Joshua 1831-1861, Killed Civil War—Elvis Jones 1833-1861, Killed War—William Philander 1836-1861, Killed in War—Nancy Ann (Mitchell)—Cassandra 1838—K. C. Mo. wed England (1) Keaster; (2) Rhoda—Marshall Douglass Jones 1852-1921.
  7. Rebecca Jane Jones and Benjamin Gould had 9; Adams Co., Ill.
    - a. Olive C. . . . . b. 1-22-1836 d. 1913 Mo. m. F. M. McGinnis 1852 in Ill.
    - b. Eliza A. . . . . b. 12-22-1837 d. 1884 m. Wm. Stevenson.
    - c. John Henry . . . . . b. 11-24-1839 d. 1-15-1918 Ks. m. S. Hoyt & Sarah Michie.
    - d. Mary Ellen . . . . . b. 10-12-1841 d. 1921 Ill. m. Wm. H. Bacon.
    - e. Cynthia . . . . . b. 10-1-1843 d. 2-16-1856 m.
    - f. Benjamin . . . . . b. 1-27-1846 d. 4-23-1847 Ill. m.
    - h. Benjamin L. . . . . b. 6-24-1848 d. 1921 K. C. Mo. m. Mary Lafler, Ill.
    - i. Harriet . . . . . b. 9-23-1850 d. 12-27-1929 Ks. m. Wm. Edwards in Ill.
    - j. Jane Ann . . . . . b. 4-5-1853 d. 2-16-1856 m.
  8. Ahiman Jones. . . . . No issue.
  9. Anna Marie Jones and Benjamin Thomas of Hancock Co., Ill. had issue;
    - a. Celind Kath . . . . . b. 3-7-1836 d. 1860 Iowa m.
    - b. James Edmund . . . . . b. 3-16-1837 d. 1903 Iowa m. Mrs. Margaret Moler.
    - c. Nancy J. . . . . b. 1-1-1839 d. 1859 Iowa
    - d. Henry Jason . . . . . b. 3-17-1841 d. m. Never.
    - e. Benjamin Ely . . . . . b. 9-1843 d. m. (1) Hill—(2) Drummond.
    - f. John Owen . . . . . b. 3-4-1847 d. m. Mary Shawber.

Peter Jones served in the Revolutionary War as a Lt. See National D. A. R. No. 172261 Mrs. Anna Downing of Rising City, Nebr.



KIRKPATRICK, John..... N. C.  
KNEELAND, Aaron..... Mass.  
KNIGHT, William..... Mass.

## L

LACY, Thomas..... N. C.  
LACY, William (Bille)..... Conn.  
LAMB, Jacob..... N. Y.  
LANE, William..... N. J.  
LANNING, Stephen, Jr..... N. J.  
LATCH, Jacob..... Pa.  
LEAR, Joseph..... N. H.  
LIDDELL, William..... S. C.  
LINDENMUTH, John Michael, Sr..... Pa.  
LINGEL, John..... Pa.  
LITTLE, Abraham..... N. C.  
LITTLE (Lytle), James..... Pa.  
LITTLE, William..... N. C.  
LIVERMORE, Solomon..... Mass.  
LIVINGOOD, Jacob..... Pa.  
LONG, John..... Va.  
LOW, Stephen..... R. I.

## M

MACK, Alexander..... Pa.  
MAINARD, James..... N. C.  
MAINARD, Thomas, Sr..... Md.  
MANN, Abijah..... Conn.  
MANNEN, Edward..... N. Y.  
MARSHALL, John..... N. Y.  
MARSHALL, Zachaeus..... N. Y.  
MASON, Isaac..... N. Y.  
MAULDIN, Benjamin..... Md.  
MAT, Jonas W..... N. C.  
MAYFIELD, John..... S. C.  
MCCLARY, Robert..... S. C.  
MCCLUNG, James..... Va.  
MCCLLOCH, Abram..... Va.  
MCCLUM, Cornelius..... N. J.  
MCCONNELL, Hugh..... Pa.  
MCCRACKEN, James..... Pa.  
MCDANIELA, Randall..... N. H.  
MCINTOSH, William..... Mass.  
MCMAHON, Joseph..... Pa.  
MCMASTER, James..... Pa.  
MCNEIL, Archibald..... Va.  
MERCEUR, John..... Va.  
MERRILL, James..... Mass.  
MILLER, Joseph..... Md.  
MILLER, Peter..... Va.  
MITCHELL, Morris..... Pa.  
MONROE, George..... Va.  
MONROE, Jamima (Smith)..... Va.  
MORLEY, Gideon..... Mass.  
MOSS, John..... S. C.  
MOUL, Frederick..... N. Y.  
MUGFORD, Robert, Jr..... Mass.  
MYETLE, John..... Va.

## N

NASH, Joel, Sr..... Mass.  
NELLIS, Ludwig..... N. Y.  
NELSON, Nathaniel..... Mass.  
NELSON, Reuben..... N. Y.  
NEWCOMB, Joseph..... N. J.  
NEWCOMER, John..... Pa.  
NEWCOMER, Philip..... Pa.  
NEWTON, Solomon..... Mass.  
NICHOLS, Jonathan, Jr..... Conn.  
NICKERSON, (Isaacher), Jr..... N. Y.  
NICKERSON, (or Hezekiah)..... N. Y.  
NORTHROP, Joseph..... N. Y.  
NORTON, Samuel, Sr..... N. Y.

## O

OGLE, Benjamin..... Md.  
OSTERHOUT, Joseph..... N. Y.  
OSTRANDER, Feunis..... N. Y.  
OWEN, Elijah..... Vt.

## P

PACKARD, Robert..... N. H.  
PAGE, Lebbeus..... Mass.  
PAKE(s), John..... Mass.  
PAKE, Matthew..... Pa.  
PARSONS, Edward..... N. C.  
PARSONS, Asahel..... Conn.  
PARSONS, Thomas..... Conn.  
PATTERSON, James, Sr..... Pa.  
PENDLETON, John..... Va.  
PETERS, Richard..... N. Y.

PETRIE, Jacob..... N. Y.  
PHILLIPS, Daniel, Jr..... R. I.  
PIERCE (Peirce), Humphrey..... N. H.  
PIERCE (Pearce), Langworthy..... R. I.  
PORTER, Amos..... N. J.  
PORTER, Samuel, Jr..... N. J.  
POWELL, Isaac..... Pa.  
POWELL, William..... Va.  
PUGH, Robert..... Va.  
PULLEN, James..... Mass.

## Q

QUISENBERRY, John..... Va.

## R

RATCLIFFE, John..... Md.  
REED, Ebenezer..... Conn.  
RICH, Benjamin..... Mass.  
RICHMOND, Peter..... R. I.  
RIGGS, John, Jr..... Conn.  
RILEY, David..... Conn.  
RINEHART, Ludwig (Lewis)..... Pa.  
RITCHIE, Alexander, Sr..... S. C.  
RITTER, Casper, Sr..... Pa.  
ROBERTS, Benjamin..... Va.  
ROBERTS, David..... Conn.  
ROBERTS, James..... Pa.  
ROBERTSON, Andrew..... Pa.  
ROBERSON, John..... Pa.  
ROBINSON, Daniel..... N. J.  
ROBINSON, Nathaniel..... Vt.  
ROBINSON, James..... Pa.  
ROGERS, John..... N. J.  
ROLLINS, Anthony Nutter..... N. H.  
ROLLINS, John..... N. H.  
ROOD, Elijah..... Conn.  
ROSE, David..... N. Y.  
ROSE, Jehiel..... Conn.  
ROWE, LAZARUS..... N. H.  
RUDDER, Edward..... Va.  
RUE, Richard..... Pa.  
RUFF, Jacob..... Pa.  
RUSSELL, John..... Va.

## S

SANDERS, George..... S. C.  
SANFORD, Caleb..... Conn.  
SCALES, Thomas..... N. C.  
SCHAEFFER, John Conrad..... N. Y.  
SCHERMERHORN, Leonard..... N. Y.  
SCHWONGER, Abraham..... Pa.  
SEVERY (Seavey), Nicholas..... Mass.  
SHANK, George..... Pa.  
SHAW, Daniel, Jr..... N. Y.  
SHAW, Henry..... N. J.  
SHELL, John..... N. C.  
SHEPHERD, Jacob..... N. C.  
SHIELDS, Robert..... Va.  
SHUTT, Peter..... Md.  
SIMPSON, Ignatius..... Md.  
SIMPSON, William..... N. H.  
SIMS, James..... N. J.  
SIPPLE, Caleb..... Del.  
SKELLINGER, Daniel, Jr..... N. Y.  
SKINNER, James..... N. J.  
SLADE, Job..... Mass.  
SLACKSON, John..... N. Y.  
SMITH, Elnathan..... Conn.  
SMITH, John..... Va.  
SMITH, Oliver, Jr..... Conn.  
SMITH, Philip..... Vt.  
SNYDER, Henry W..... N. Y.  
SPALDING, Jeremiah..... Mass.  
SPOHN, Conrad..... Pa.  
SPOUT, Nathaniel, Jr..... Mass.  
STACKHOUSE, Samuel, Jr..... Pa.  
STACK(EY), John..... Mass.  
STACY, Philemon..... Mass.  
STANDFORD, David..... Va.  
STANTON, Abel..... Conn.  
STARING, Peter Joseph..... N. Y.  
STEADMAN, James..... R. I.  
STEDHAM, Cornelius..... Del.  
STILL, Murphy D..... S. C.  
STITES, Hezekiah..... N. J.  
STOCKING, Eber..... Conn.  
STONE, Henry..... Va.  
STODGHTON, John..... Conn.  
STODGHTON, William..... Conn.  
STOUT, Jonathan..... N. J.  
STROUD, James..... Pa.  
STROUD, Mark..... N. C.

STUART, Grovenor..... Ga.  
STUCKY, Abraham..... Va.  
SUGG, Noah..... N. C.  
SUTTON, Benjamin..... Conn. & Vt.  
SUTTON, Benjamin..... N. Y.  
SWANK, John William..... Md.

## T

TAYLOR, John..... N. J.  
TELFORD, Alexander, Jr..... Va.  
THOMPSON, Alexander..... Pa.  
THOMPSON, Asa..... Mass.  
THOMPSON, John..... Del.  
THRASHER, John..... Mass.  
THURMOND, Philip..... Va.  
TIBBETTS, John..... R. I.  
TOADVINE, William..... Md.  
TOOLE, Edward..... N. C.  
TRAYLOR, Jesse..... Va.  
TRONSOOT, Philipp..... N. C.  
TRUAX, John..... N. J.  
TUBBS, Morris..... Mass.  
TUCKER, Benjamin..... N. H.  
TYLER, Henry..... Va.

## U

UNDERHILL, Nathaniel..... N. H.  
UNDERWOOD, John..... Pa.

## V

VAN BERGEN, David..... N. Y.  
VANCE, Handle..... Va.  
VAN FOSSEN, Levi..... Va.  
VARDEMAN, Peter..... Va.  
VEATCH, Jeremiah..... Pa. & Md.  
VERTREES, Isaac..... Pa.  
VREELAND, Isaac..... N. J.

## W

WADSWORTH, Samuel..... Mass.  
WALKER, George..... Va.  
WALKER, Joseph..... Va.  
WALKER, Robert..... N. C.  
WALLER, Nelson..... Del.  
WARNER, Abijah..... Mass.  
WEBSTER, Moses..... Conn.  
WELLS, James..... Vt.  
WEST, James..... Va.  
WHEATON, William..... R. I. & Mass.  
WHITE, David..... Va.  
WHITE, Moses..... Mass.  
WHITE, Thomas..... Pa.  
WHITEMAN, Henry..... N. Y.  
WHITEMAN, Ulrich Aron..... N. Y.  
WHITMARSH, Charles..... Mass.  
WHITTINGTON, Southey..... Md.  
WILBUR, Joseph..... N. H.  
WILCOX, Joel..... Mass.  
WILKINSON, David..... R. I.  
WILLIAMS, Joseph..... N. C.  
WILLIAMS, Simeon..... R. I.  
WILLIS, Joseph..... Pa.  
WILSON, John..... Pa.  
WINECOFF, John Michael..... N. C.  
WINN, John, Jr..... Va.  
WINN, Joseph..... Va.  
WINN (Wynn), William..... Md.  
WIRWALL, Timothy..... Mass.  
WITBEC, Gerrit Lacase..... N. Y.  
WOFFORD, William..... S. C.  
WOLFE, David..... Pa.  
WOOD, Barzillia..... Mass.  
WOOD, John..... Va.  
WOOD, Stephen..... N. Y.  
WOODWARD, Abel..... N. H.  
WOODWARD, Samuel..... Mass.  
WORKER, John..... Pa.  
WORKMAN, Isaac..... Md.  
WREN, James..... Va.  
WRIGHT, Patrick..... Pa.  
WRIGHT, Robert..... Va.  
WYMAN, John, Jr..... Mass.

## Y

YARNELL, John..... Del.  
YATES, George..... Va.

## Z

ZERBE, Phillip..... Pa.

# OFFICIAL MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting December 2, 1942

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, December 2, 1942, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Belk, read a scripture and offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, the First Vice President General, Mrs. Forney, was appointed Recording Secretary General *pro tem*. Mrs. Forney called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Forney, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cooch, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Narey. *State Regents:* Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Dunham.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, moved that 117 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Belk. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Cooch, read report.

## Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 462 applications presented to the Board.

Many of the papers being received are extremely incomplete, lacking the necessary references and some containing not even a single date in the genealogical line! This, of course, greatly retards our work in verifying the papers, aside from the needless correspondence which is required to make them possible of verification. Chapter registrars should examine carefully all papers before sending them to headquarters, not only to see that they are complete as to line, but also to make sure that they are accompanied by the necessary data where reference is made to unpublished records that are inaccessible to our genealogists for examination.

The Michigan census for 1880, and of Montana for 1870 and 1880, have been received for the file of census microfilms in the Library, and I am grateful for this additional help for the genealogists. These are in addition to those reported at the October Board meeting.

ELEANOR B. COOCH,  
Registrar General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 462 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Mullins, her report was read by Mrs. Forney, First Vice President General.

## Report of Organizing Secretary General

My report is as follows:

The following Organizing Regencies have ex-

pired by time limitation: Mrs. Catherine Innes Adams Lay, Gorgas, Alabama; Mrs. Mary Cushing Stipp, Big Spring, Texas; Miss Helen V. Kemp, Wellsburg, West Virginia.

The authorization of the Chapter at Las Vegas, Nevada, has also expired by time limitation.

The following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Catherine Innes Adams Lay, Gorgas, Alabama; Miss Helen V. Kemp, Wellsburg, West Virginia.

All members of the Colonel Isaac White Chapter of Monticello, Indiana, having resigned from the National Society, it is presented for official disbandment.

The following Chapters have met the requirements of the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: John and Mary Jackson, London, Kentucky; Martha Laird, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Daniel Taylor, Burlington, West Virginia.

MARION DAY MULLINS,  
Organizing Secretary General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Forney moved the confirmation of the re-appointment of two organizing regents and three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Narey. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, Mrs. Forney, read the minutes of today's meeting, which were accepted as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

MARY H. FORNEY,  
Recording Secretary General *pro tem*,  
N. S. D. A. R.



## Guarding

BY CLAIRE DOONER PHILLIPS

General George Crook Chapter, Prescott, Arizona

(Prize Poem for January)

High over western mountains,  
Like gleaming silver stars,  
The training planes are roaring  
To heed the call of Mars.

Where Coronado's army,  
Their toilsome journey made,  
Now flights of airmen soaring,  
Have dreaming lands surveyed.

Old barriers are conquered,  
Alas, unless men find,  
The words of Christ there guarding,  
Who taught them to be kind.





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TASTE-  
TEST**

**ROYAL CROWN**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**RC  
COLA**

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